THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVII. SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847. NUMBER 49.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,
STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

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One copy, one year, in advance, $1 50
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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

SILVER WARE.—Silver Table, Dessert, Tea Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives, constantly on hand and for sale by
G. LOOMIS & Co.
Nov. 14. No. 7, Reed House.

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS.
ALL sizes of Eastern and Western Iron and Nails, just received and warranted to be of good quality. for sale cheap at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Tavern by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
January 9, 1847. 34

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.
THE subscriber has just received from the eastern cities a large lot of Ladies and Misses SHOES of all kinds, comprising
Thick double soaled Walking Shoes,
Gaiter Boots,
Kid Buskins, do Slips, Seal Slips,
India Rubber Over Shoes,
Misses Slips and Buskins,
Children's Shoes of all kinds.
Also, a large lot of Men's and Boy's CAPS, of qualities from 12 1-2 cents to $2 50. All the above articles shall be sold at extremely low prices, as we belie re-in small profits and quick sales. Call and see.
H. CADWELL.
Nov. 28, 1846. 28

DYE STUFFS

Logwood,	Indigo,
Fustic,	Cochineal,
Camwood,	Annatto,
Nicwood,	Cream Tartar,
Brazil Wood,	Red Tartar,
Red Sanders,	Blue Vitriol,
Copperas,	Alum, etc.
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J. H. BURTON & Co.
Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No. 5, Reed House.

1846. N. B. 1846.
PRICES REDUCED.
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
At the Brick Corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel.
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, would inform their customers and those that are buying goods, that they are now opening, direct from the eastern cities, their FALL and WINTER stock, rich in variety, extent and cheapness, will exhibit any assortment in this city, comprising all the new styles of goods, purchased since the very great decline in the eastern markets, which will enable them to offer extra inducements to purchasers.
October 10, 1846.

Written for the Erie Observer.

TO AN ABSENT FRIEND.

BY ARCHETYPAL.

When dark conflicting sorrows rend,
And, one by one we lose a friend,
Ah, who can tell, save those whose heart
Have felt affliction's bitter smart,
How sweet it is again to trace,
In fancy's mirror, some lov'd face,
Whose warm smile of sunny sheen
Oft light and bless our midnight dream.

Thus, Lucy, oft in lonely hour
On fancy's wing I'm borne to thee;
Nor yet regret the mystic pow'r
That spreads a shadow thus o'er me;
For sweeter thoughts within my breast,
And purer feelings makes me blest,
Until, too soon, alas! I find,
'Tis but a vision of the mind.

But even so, how great the bliss,
To feel thou art where thou art not;
For every vision sweet like this,
Still adds a pleasure to my lot.
Ah, would it were the same with thee,
That in thy mem'ry I may dwell;
How fondly would I bless the spell
That wrought so rich a boon for me.

From the Golden Rule.

A NIGHT OF YEARS.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

My Reader: I have sat some minutes, with my pen suspended in the air above my paper. I have been debating a delicate point—I am in a position. You will perhaps recollect that one of Fanny Forester's exquisite sketches was entitled "Lucy Dutton."

Now it happens that the *real name* of the heroine of the "ower true tale" which I am about to do myself the honor of relating to you, was no other than Lucy Dutton. Shall I rob her of her birthright—compel her to wear a *nom-du guerre*, because my sister-authoress accidentally gave the true name to one of her ideal creations! Shall I sacrifice truth to delicacy? that's the question?—"No?" You said no, did you not? Then Lucy, Lucy Dutton, let it be.

Some forty years since, in the interior of my beautiful native State, New York, lived the father of our heroine, an honest and respectable farmer. He had but two children—Lucy, a noble girl of nineteen, and Ellen, a rear or two younger. The first named was winningly, rather than strikingly beautiful. Under a manner observable for its seriousness and a nun-like serenity, were concealed an impassioned nature, and a heart of the deepest capacity for loving. She was remarkable from her earliest childhood for a voice of thrilling and haunting sweetness.

Ellen Dutton was the brilliant antipodes of her sister; a "born beauty," whose prerogative of prettiness was to have her irresponsible own way, in all things, and at all times. An indulgent father, a weak mother, and an idolizing sister, had all unconsciously contributed to the ruin of a nature not at the first remarkable for strength, or generosity.

Where, in all God's creatures, is heartlessness so seemingly unnatural—is selfishness so detestible, as in a beautiful woman!

Lucy possessed a fine intellect, and as her parents were well reared New Englanders, she and her sister were far better educated than other girls of their situation, in that then half-settled portion of the country. In those days, many engaged in school teaching, from the honor and pleasure which it afforded, rather than from necessity. Thus, a few months previous to the commencement of our sketch, Lucy Dutton left for the first time her fire-side circle, to take charge of a school some twenty miles from her native town.

For some while, her letters home were expressive only of the happy contentment which sprang from the consciousness of active usefulness, of receiving, while imparting good. But anon there came a change; then were those records for home characterized by fitful gaiety, or dreary sadness; indefinable hopes and fears seemed striving for supremacy in the writer's troubled little heart. Lucy *loved;* but scarcely acknowledged it to herself, while she knew not that she was loved; so, for a time, that beautiful second-birth of woman's nature was like a warm sunrise struggling with the cold mists of morning.

But one day brought a letter which could not soon be forgotten in the home of the absent one—a letter traced by a hand that trembled in sympathy with a heart tumultuous with happiness. Lucy had been wooed and won, and she but waited her parents' approval of her choice, to become the betrothed of young Edwin W——, a man of excellent family and standing in the town where she had been teaching. The father and mother accorded their sanction with many blessings, and Lucy's next letter promised a speedy visit from the lovers.

To such natures as Lucy's, what an absorbing, and yet what a revealing of self is a first passion—what a prodigality of giving, what an incalculable wealth of receiving—what a breaking up is there of the deep waters of the soul, and how heaven descends in a sudden star-shower upon life! If there is a season when an angel may look with intense and fearful interest upon her mortal sister, 'tis when she beholds her heart pass from the bud-like innocense and freshness of girlhood, and taking to its very core the fervid light of love, glow and crimson into perfect womanhood.

At last the plighted lovers came, and welcomes and festivities awaited them. Mr. W—— gave entire satisfaction to the father, mother, and even to the exacting "beauty." He was a handsome man, with some pretensions to fashion; but in manner, and apparently in character, the opposite of his betrothed.

It was decided that Lucy should not again leave home, until after her marriage, which at the request of the ardent lover, was to be celebrated within two months, and on the coming birth-day of the bride. It was therefore arranged that Ellen should return with Mr.——, to M——, to take charge of his sister's school for the remainder of the term.

The bridal birth-day had came. It had been ushered in by a May-morning of surpassing loveliness—the busy hours had worn away, and now it was nigh sunset, and neither the bridegroom, or Ellen, the first bridesmaid had appeared. Yet, in her neat little chamber sat Lucy, nothing doubting, nothing fearing. She was already clad in a simple white muslin, and her few bridal adornments lay on the table by her side. Maria Allen her second bridesmaid, a bright-eyed, affectionate-hearted girl, her chosen friend from childhood, was arranging to a more graceful fall, the wealth of light ringlets which swept her snowy neck. To the anxious inquiries of her companion, respecting the absent ones, Lucy ever smiled quietly and replied:

"Oh, something has happened to detain them awhile—we heard from them the other day, and all was well. They will be here by-and-by, never fear."

Evening came, the guests were all assembled, and yet the "bridegroom tarried."—There were whisperings, surmises and wonderings, and a shadow of anxiety occasionally passed over the fair face of the bride-elect.—At last, a carriage drove rather slowly to the door. "They are come!" cried many voices, and the next moment the belated bridegroom and Ellen entered. In reply to the hurried and confused inquiries of all around him, Mr. W—— muttered something about "unavoidable delay," and stepping to the sideboard, tossed off a glass of wine, another, and another. The company stood silent with amazement. Finally a rough old farmer exclaimed "Better late than never, young man—so lead out the bride."

W—— strode hastily across the room, placed himself by *Ellen*, and took her hand in his! Then, without daring to meet the eye of any about him, he said:

"I wish to make an explanation—I am under the painful necessity—that is, I have the pleasure to announce that *I am already married.* The lady whom I hold by the hand is my wife!"

Then, turning in an apologetical manner to Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, he added, "I found that I had never loved, until I knew your *second* daughter!"

And Lucy? She heard all with strange calmness, then walked steadily forward and confronted her betrayers! Terrible as pale Nemesis herself, she stood before them, and her look pierced like a keen, cold blade into their false hearts. As though to assure herself of the dread reality of the vision, she laid her hand on Ellen's shoulder, and let it glide down her arm—but she touched not Edwin.—As those cold fingers met hers, the unhappy wife first gazed full into her sister's face: and as she marked the ghastly pallor of her cheek, the dilated nostril—the quivering lip and the intensely mournful eyes, she covered her own face with her hands, and burst into tears, while the young husband, awed by the terrible silence of her he had wronged, gasped for breath, and staggered back against the wall. Then Lucy, clasping her hands on her forehead, first gave voice to her anguish and despair in one fearful cry, which could but ring forever through the souls of that guilty pair, and fell in a death-like swoon at their feet.

After the insensible girl had been removed to her chamber, a stormy scene ensued in the room beneath. The parents and guests were alike enraged against W——; but the tears and prayers of his young wife, the petted beauty and spoiled child, at last so fetened somewhat the anger of the parents, and an opportunity for an explanation was accorded to the offenders.

A sorry explanation it proved. The gentleman affirmed that the first sight of Ellen's lovely face had weakened the empire of her plainer sister over his affections. Frequent interviews had completed the conquest of his loyalty; but he had been held in check by *honor*, and never told his love, until when on his way to espouse another, in an unguarded moment he had revealed it; and the avowal had called forth an answering acknowledgment from Ellen.

They had thought it best, in order "to save pain to Lucy," and prevent opposition from her—and to secure their own happiness, to be married before their arrival at C——.

Lucy remained insensible for some hours. When she revived and had apparently regained her consciousness, she still maintained her strange silence. This continued for many weeks, and when it partially passed away, her friends saw with inexpressible grief that her reason had fled—*she was hopelessly insane!* But her madness was of a mild and harmless nature. She was gentle and peaceable as ever, but sighed frequently, and seemed burdened with some great sorrow which she could not herself comprehend. She had one peculiarity, which all who knew her in after years, must recollect;—this was a wild fear and careful avoidance of *men.* She also seemed possessed by the spirit of *unrest.*—She could not, she would not be confined, but was continually escaping from her friends, and going they knew not whither.

While her parents lived, they, by their watchful care and unwearying efforts, in some measure controlled this sad propensity; but when they died, their stricken child became a wanderer, homeless, friendless and forlorn.

Through laughing springs and rosy summers, and golden autmns, and tempestuous winters, it was tramp, tramp, tramp—no rest for her of the crushed heart and crazed brain.

I remember her as she was in my early childhood, toward the last of her weary pilgrimage. As my father and my elder brothers were frequently absent, and as my mother never closed her heart or her door on the unfortunate, "Crazy Lucy" often spent an hour or two by our fireside. Her appearance was very singular. Her gown was patched with many colors, and her shawl, or mantle, worn and torn, until it was *all* open-work and fringe. The remainder of her miserable wardrobe she carried on a bundle on her arm, and sometimes she had a number of parcels of old rags, dried herbs, &c.

In the season of flowers, her tattered bonnet was profusely decorated with those which she gathered in the wood, or by the way-side. Her love for these and her sweet voice were all that were left her of the bloom and music of existence. Yet no,—her meek and child-like *piety* still lingered. Her God had not forsaken her; down into the dim chaos of her spirit, the smile of His love yet gleamed faintly—in the waste garden of her heart she still heard his voice at even-tide, and she was not "afraid." Her Bible went with her everywhere,—a torn and soiled volume, but as holy still, and it may be as dearly cherished, my reader, as the gorgeous copy now lying on your table, bound in "purple and gold," and with gilding untarnished upon its delicate leaves.

I remember to have heard my mother relate a touching little incident connected with one of Lucy's brief visits to us.

The poor creature once laid her hand upon the curly head of one of my brothers, and asked of him his name. "William Edwin," he replied with a timid upward glance. She caught away her hand, and sighing heavily, said, as though thinking aloud, "I knew an Edwin once, and he made me broken hearted."

This was the only instance in which she was ever known to revert to the sad event which had desolated her life.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Thirty years from the time of the commencement of this mournful history, on a bleak autumnal evening, a rough country wagon drove into the village of C——. It stopped at the alms-house. An attenuated form was lifted out and carried in, and the wagon rumbled away *Thus was Lucy Dutton brought to her native town to die.*

She had been in a decline for some months, and the miraculous strength which had so long sustained her in her weary wanderings, at last forsook her utterly. Her sister had died some time before, and the widowed husband had soon after removed with his family to the far West;—so Lucy had no friends, no home but the alms-house.

But they were very kind to her there.—The matron, a true woman, whose soft heart even the hourly contemplation of human misery could not harden, gave herself with unwearying devotion to the care of the quiet sufferer. With the eye of Christian faith, she watched the shattered bark of that life, as borne adown the tide of time it neared the great deep of eternity, with an interest as intense as though it were a royal galley.

One day, about a week from the time of her arrival, Lucy appeared to suffer greatly, and those about her looked for her release almost impatiently; but at night she was evidently better, ad for the first time, slept tranquilly until morning. The matron, who was by her bed-side when she awoke, was startled by the clear and earnest gaze which met her own—but she smiled, and bade the invalid "good morning!" Lucy looked bewildered, but the voice seemed to re-assure her, and she exclaimed,

"Oh what a long, long night this has been!" Then glancing around inquiringly, she added,

"Where am I?—and who are you? I do not know you."

A wild surmise flashed across the mind of the matron—*the long lost reason of the wanderer had returned!* But the good old woman replied calmly and soothingly,

"Why, you are among your friends, and you will know me presently."

"Then maybe you know Edwin and Ellen," rejoined the invalid; "have they come? Oh, I had such a terrible dream! I dreamed that they were married! Only think, *Ellen* married to Edwin!—'tis strange that I should dream *that.*"

"My poor Lucy," said the matron, with a gush of tears, "that was not a dream—'twas all true."

"All true!" cried the invalid, "then Edwin must be *untrue*—and that cannot be, for he loved me—we loved each other well, and Ellen is my *sister.* Let me see them—I will go to them!"

She endeavored to raise herself, but fell back fainting on the pillow.

"Why, what does this mean?" said she, "what makes me so weak?"

Just then, her eye fell on her own hand—that old and withered hand! She gazed on it in blank amazement.

"Something is the matter with my sight," she said, smiling faintly, "for my hand looks to me like an old woman's"

"And so it is," said the matron, gently, "and so is mine; and yet we had fair, plump hands when we were young. Dear Lucy, do you not know me? I am Maria Allen—I was to have been your bridesmaid!"

I can no more—I will not make the vain attempt to give in detail all that mournful revealing—to reduce to inexpressive words the dread sublimity of that hopeless sorrow.

To the wretched Lucy, the last thirty years were all as though they had never been. Of not a scene, not an incident, had she the slightest remembrance, since the night when the recreant lover and the traitoress sister stood before her, and made their terrible announcement.

The kind matron paused frequently in the sad narrative of her poor friend's madness and wanderings, but the invalid would say with fearful calmness, "go on, go on," though the beaded drops of agony stood upon her forehead.

When she asked for her sister, the matron replied:

"She has gone before you, and your father also."

"And my mother?" said Lucy, her face lit with a sickly ray of hope.

"Your mother has been dead for *twenty years!*"

"*Dead!* All gone! Alone, old, dying! Oh God, my cup of bitterness is full!" And she wept aloud.

Her friend, bending over her and mingling tears with hers, said affectionately:

"But you know who drank that cup before you."

Lucy looked up with a bewildered expression, and the matron added:

"The Lord Jesus, You remember him."

A look like sunlight breaking through a cloud, a look which only saints may wear, irradiated the tearful face of the dying woman as she replied:

"Oh, yes, I knew Him and loved Him *before I fell asleep.*"

"The man of God was called. A few who had known Lucy in her early days, came also. There was much reverential wondering, and some weeping around her death-bed. Then rose the voice of prayer. At first, her lips moved, as her weak spirit joined in that fervent appeal—then they grew still and poor Lucy was dead—dead in her gray-haired youth!

But those who gazed upon that placid face, and remembered her harmless life and her patient suffering, doubted not that the morn of an eternal day had broken on her Night of Years.

Too Late.—Some men are always too late and, therefore, accomplish through life nothing worth naming. If they promise to meet you at such an hour, they are never present till thirty minutes after. No matter how important the business is, either to yourself or to him, he is just as tardy. If he takes a passage in the steam-boat, he arrives just as the boat has left the wharf, and the cars have started a few moments before he arrives.—His dinner has been waiting for him so long that the cook is out of patience, and half the time is obliged to set the table again. This course the character we have described always pursues. He is never in season—at church, at a place of business, at his meals, or in his bed. Persons of such habits we cannot but despise. Much rather would we have a man too early to see us, and always ready—even if he should carry out his principle to the extent of the good deacon, who in following to the tomb the remains of a husband and father, hinted to the bereaved widow, that, at a proper time, he should be happy to marry her. The deacon was just in season; for scarcely had the relatives and friends retired to the house, before the parson made the same proposition to the widow. "You are too late," said she, "the deacon spoke to me at the grave." Scores have lost opportunities of making fortunes, receiving favors, and obtaining husbands and wives, by being a few minutes too late. Always speak in season, and be ready at the appointed hour. We would not give a fig for a man who is not punctual to his engagements, and who never makes up his mind to a certain course till the time is lost. Those who hang back, hesitate and tremble—who are never on hand for a journey, a trade, a sweetheart, or any thing else, are poor sloths, and are ill-calculated to get a living in this stirring world.

Shoveling off a Sidewalk.—Yesterday morning an Irishman, recently landed on our shores, applied to a merchant on the wharf for work. Willing to do him a kindness, the latter handed him a shovel, and pointing to the back of his store, told him to "shovel off the sidewalk." Occupied with some operations consequent upon the arrival of the Cambria, the merchant forgot all about the Irishman until the lapse of an hour or two, Teddy thrust his bristling pate into the counting room, (which was up stairs,) and inquired—

"Mayhap yees 'ud be havin' a pick, sir?"

"A pick, to get the snow off?" said the merchant, smiling.

"The snow 'ud be arf long since," replied Teddy, "an' the brhicks too, for that matther, but it's the *sile* (soil) 'at sticks!"

In some alarm the merchant ran to his back window, and sure enough, the fellow had thrown nearly all the pavoinent into the street, and made quite a hole.

"Good gracious, man, I only wanted you to shovel off the snow!"

"Arrah, sir," said Teddy, "did n't yer honor till me to shovel arf the *sidewalk?*"—*Bost. Bee.*

A Pugilistic General.—We heard from a gentleman, lately from Monterey, a good story about one of our volunteer brigadiers. The General happened one morning to be present, dressed in a rather shabby suit, where some teamsters were harnessing their horses, and not liking the way in which they fixed things, interfered, and in a rather authoritative manner, told them it was all wrong, and they didn't know what they were about. Thereupon, one of the teamsters told the General that he was an old ass, and had better go about his business, with other complimentary phrases adapted to the occasion. The General, not used to let such compliments pass unnoticed, cooly took off his coat, and said to the aggressive teamster—"Now, sir, you must fight;" and pitching into him, they—the General and the teamster—had a glorious fight, but the General came off victorious. Another teamster, who interfered in the fight, was next walked into by the General, and knocked into a cocked-hat in less than no time. It must have been a salve to the mortified feelings of the licked teamsters to discover, as they very soon discovered, that they had been effectually whipped by a Brigadier-General in the United States Army.—*N. O. Delta.*

Gunpowder Ink.—The Independence Expositor says that the ink used at the Santa Fe press, in printing the account of the Bracoto fight, was made from gunpowder. The *devil* had a hand in preparing it.

A Romantic Love Tale.

That the course of true love never did run smooth, has been proven again, by a circumstance with which we were made acquainted a few days since. For some time back a widow lady has resided in the upper part of our city, whose quiet and retired manners led her to avoid society almost entirely. She was only known to her neighbors, and by them but slightly. She had no children, was scarcely thirty in appearance, and was remarkably good-looking, with a face of mournful cast, which novelists so often choose for their heroines, and which lends such a charm to the features of the pensive order. It was known of her that she had been married to a man much older than herself, who had died and left her in comfortable circumstances.—About two weeks since the Lawrenceville omnibus drove up to her door, and she stepped into the vehicle, with the purpose of visiting the village. There was but one other passenger, a gentleman about the same age as herself.

A few minutes after the omnibus started, the gentleman made a remark which attracted the attention of the lady, and, throwing back her veil to answer, enabled the stranger to catch a glimpse of her features. An ejaculation expressive of surprise escaped him, and a scream from the lady proved, also, that she was startled in no slight degree. "Mary!" "Charles!" and in a moment a scene rarely witnessed off the stage, was performed in the omnibus. The people who had entered in the carriage as strangers, were in each other's arms, the lady in tears, the gentleman exhibiting by his voice and caresses, the extreme of joy.

In two days from that time, the widow was no longer a widow, nor the stranger a bachelor.

The secret of this sudden change of circumstances is thus explained. Some twelve years ago, the two persons whose names we have given as Mary and Charles, resided in a little town in Western Pennsylvania. The former was the belle of the village, and the latter, some two or three years her senior, her lover. The match was perfectly satisfactory to the friends of both parties—the young man bearing an excellent character. Before the time fixed for their marriage, however, misfortune came on the lover, reducing him from comparative affluence to penury, and at the instance of her relatives, the engagement was postponed and finally broken. Depressed in spirit, by this double misfortune, the youth left his home, no one knew whither.

A year or two afterwards, our heroine, still disconsolate for the loss of her lover, attracted the attention of a rich old fellow who resided near the city. He was a bachelor, and had neither chick nor child of his own. Indifferent as to what became of her, the girl suffered her relatives to dispose of her hand, and she made what is called a successful match in marrying the rich old bachelor. Three years after her marriage, her husband died, leaving her every dollar of his estate. Independent now of the world, she determined to spend the rest of her life single—a mourner for the fortune which had so destroyed the happiness of her young love's dream. She removed to this city, where she has resided seven years, unknowing and unknown—living in the world of a mournful memory, enlivened only by an occasional thought that she might yet meet with her heart's chosen.

By a singular coincidence he happened to be in the city, where he arrived a few days before from New Orleans, and was about paying a visit to the garrison on the day she called the omnibus for the purpose of an excursion in the same neighborhood. They recognized each other in a moment; mutual explanations ensued, he was still unmarried, and her wildest hopes were realized by her union with the husband of her girlhood's choice.

We have the names of the parties in this little romance, in our possession, and would give them were it necessary. The bridegroom had gone to the South, success had crowned his efforts, and he is, by this time, on his way with his bride to his plantation in Louisiana. Their history affords material for a dozen novels, with proof that romantic attachments are still extant in this hum-drum world of our. We hope the parties may enjoy, through long years of happiness, the reward of the fidelity to their vows.—*Pittsburgh Com. Journal.*

Capt. Alburtis.—We are pained to find the name of this worthy officer among the slain at the investment of Vera Cruz. He gained the esteem of all who made his acquaintance, whilst he was here with the regiment commanded by Col. Riley. He was a practical printer, and once published a newspaper in Virginia. We learn that he was seated at the root of a tree, when a ball struck him, carrying away nearly his entire head. The same messenger of death, after leaving him, broke a drummers' arm, and took off the leg of a private.—*Buff. Republic.*

A Strong Likeness.—There are two sisters in Massachusetts, twins, who are so much alike that each of them occasionally mistakes the other for herself.—*N. O. Delta.*

One is now dead—shocking to relate. She saw her sister daily at the table, and supposing herself to be partaking of food, she did not discover her error till she famished and died. It is said that her sister now lies nightly upon the grave, declaring that it is herself that is dead.—*Boston Bee.*

Natural Compass.—In the vast prairies of Texas a little plant is always to be found which, under all circumstances of climate change of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the north. If a solitary traveller were making his way across these trackless wilds without a star to guide or compass to direct him, he finds an unerring monitor in an humble plant and he follows its guidance, certain that it will not mislead him.

Incidents of the Battle.

The following letter from Saltillo we copy from the New Orleans Delta:—

Saltillo, March 23, 1847.

In a letter which I wrote a few days since, I gave you a very full account of the sanguinary affair of Buena Vista, (pronounced *Wano Esta,*) and will now give you a few scenes which I have witnessed, not mentioned in that letter.

The first view that we caught of the enemy was when they had turned the left flank of our lines, and were pursuing the Flying Infantry and Horsemen. Column after column succeeded, until they formed a dense mass numbering something like 12,000 men. No words can convey to you even a faint idea of their imposing appearance. Their arms, brilliantly burnished, reflected a million times the dazzling rays of the sun—their rich and gaudy uniforms stood out in bold relief against the soiled and tattered garments of the "suffering Volunteers"—their Cavalry (Lancers) drawn up in beautiful style, in numbers from 2 to 3,000, and in lines the beauty of which the most accurate military observer could have found no fault with; and, added to this, that they were for the time, victors, I assure you we did not look upon them with contempt.—But when the quick, sharp ringing of our rifles sounded the death-knell of score after score of them, three hearty Mississippi cheers told full well that no cowardly fear paralyzed that little band. Rushing on, our small force would have scattered the retreating foe in all directions over the death-strewn field, had not our watchful leader, Col. Davis, perceived that we were about to be surrounded by an overpowering force, and ordered us to retire and rally.

Here an amusing circumstance took place. Maj. Bradford—who is probably the most impetuously brave officer who ever drew sword—perceived us retiring and thought we were defeated. He dismounted from his horse and followed on slowly after us, exclaiming—"*Shoot me! shoot me!*" Some one called out—

"What the devil's the matter, Major?"

"*Ah, kill me! The Mississippi regiment has run, and I don't want to live another minute!*"

But the gallant Major was quickly undeceived, for we soon re-formed, and although our ranks were terribly thinned by the killed and wounded, yet again was heard the deep voice of the noble Davis, "*Forward! Guide centre! March.*" The command was repeated by many voices, and with more steadiness and precision than the careless fellows were ever known to evince on a drill, they returned to the bloody contest. But it is not my intention to repeat what I have already written.

* * * * * * * *

At one time during the fight, we returned over the ground on which was make our first charge. We there saw the mangled bodies of our fallen comrades, and although animated by the excitement of the fierce contest just passed, and the knowledge that that contest was just then to be renewed, yet I think there was not a heart among us which did not for a moment cease to beat on beholding that horrible scene. But for his straw hat and a few other articles of clothing which the ruffians had left on him, I should have failed to recognize the body of young Eggleston. He was shot, stabbed and otherwise abused. This was, indeed, the fate of all whom I saw.—Lieut. Moore, and a man named Couch, of our company, were the only persons whose bodies I easily recognized.

After the battle I rode over the whole field. Parties were engaged in burying the dead—but there were still hundreds of bodies lying stiff and cold, with no covering save the scanty remnant of clothing which the robbers of the dead found too valueless to take from them. I saw the human body pierced in every place. I saw expressed in the faces of the dead almost every passion and feeling. Some seemed to have died execrating their enemies and cursing them with their last breath—others had the most placid and resigned expression. Some appeared to have died defending their lives bravely to the last, while others evidently used their last words in supplicating for mercy. Here lay youth and mature age calmly reposing in untimely death.

Passing on from this part of the bloody goound, I went over to the plain literally covered with the dead bodies of those who had so recent been our foes. This scene was horrible enough, God knows—but was divested of some of its horrors by the fact that not one of the Mexican soldiers was either robbed or stripped of his clothing, nor was there the least appearance of the bodies having been abused after being wounded. This, indeed, speaks much for the "barbarous volunteers of the United States of the North," as the Mexicans style us.

Among the hundreds of dead whom I saw there, I was much touched by the appearance of the corpse of a Mexican boy, whose age I should think could not have exceeded fifteen years. A bullet had struck him full through the breast and must have occasioned almost instant death. He was lying on his back, his face slightly inclined to one side, and, although cold, yet beaming with a bright and sunny smile, which eloquently told the spectator that he had fallen with his face to his country's foe. * * * * * *

Saltillo is one vast hospital. Besides our own wounded, (four or five hundred in number,) General Taylor has collected all the wounded Mexicans who were left by their army, and put them in hospital. It is most disgusting to visit one of those places. All of them (the Mexicans) are badly wounded, for those that were slightly wounded went off.—They are dying every hour in the day.

A Merry Subject.—There were no less than 7 thousands persons present at a recent ball given in Baltimore for the benefit of the suffering poor of Ireland. It is well, if people will be merry, to remember the afflicted in their mirth.

From the Army of the West.

FOUR ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE INSURGENTS—282 MEXICANS KILLED—11 AMERICANS KILLED AND 47 WOUNDED.

The St. Louis Republican is indebted to a friend for an extra from the government printing office at Santa Fe, giving an account of the insurrection at Taos, and of several battles which followed it. This extra was brought by an express which arrived at Independence.

On the 18th Jan. 1847, Gov. Charles Bent left Santa Fe for Taos, his place of residence. Whilst there, the friends of two Pueblo Indians, who were confined in the prison at that place, requested him to release them, to which he replied, that it was entirely out of his power to release any confined by law, until they were tried. They then resolved to release the prisoners by force and murdered all the Americans at Taos, together with those Mexicans who were favorable to the Americans. On the Tuesday following, they effected their resolution, releasing the prisoners and barbarously murdering and scalping Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, the Sheriff, James W. Leal, Circuit Attorney, Cornelio Virgil, (a Spaniard,) Prefect; Narceses Beaublen, and Parblue Hermpah, sparing but one American named Elliott Lee, Leal was scalped alive.—At the Arro Ondo, 12 miles from Taos, nine men fortified themselves in a house, and after standing a severe siege of two days, were taken and murdered.

The number of Mexicans and Indians engaged in this massacre, has been estimated at 300.

On the morning of the 20th of Jan., intelligence of the massacre of Gov. Bent was brought to Santa Fe by an Indian runner. A circular letter also received by the priest at this place, stating that the Mexicans and Indians of Taos had risen against the invaders of their country and requesting him to join them. This letter was handed to Col. Price by the priest. Various reports reached this place of the advance of the enemy and their near approach. In consequence of these reports Col. Price determined to march out of Santa Fe and meet them in the open field.—He took with him three hundred and forty men—leaving Lt. Col. Willock in command of the post.

On the evening of the 24th, Col. Price encountered the enemy at Canada, numbering about 2,000 men, under the command of Jesus Tafoya, Pablo Chavez, and Pablo Montova.—The enemy were posted on the hills commanding each side of the road. About 2 o'clock p. m., a brisk fire from the artillery under the command of Lieuts. Dyer and Harsentiver, was opened upon them, but from their being so much scattered it had but little effect.

The artillery were within such short distance as to be exposed to a hot fire, which either wounded or penetrated the clothes of nineteen of the twenty men who served the guns. Col. Price seeing the slight effect which the artillery had upon them, ordered Capt. Angney, with his battalion to charge the hill, which was gallantly done. The charge routed them, and a scattering fight ensued, which lasted until sun down. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. The Mexicans acknowledge a loss of thirty-six killed and forty-five taken prisoners. The enemy retreated towards Taos, their stronghold.

Col. P., on the 27th took up his line of march towards Taos, and again encountered them at El Embobo on the 29th. They were discovered in the thick brush on each side of the road, at the entrance of a defile, by a party of spies, who immediately fired upon them. Capt. Burgwin, with his company of dragoons hearing the firing, came up, together with Capt. St. Vrain's and Lieut. White's companies, and charged on the Mexicans and Indians, and routed them. The battle lasted half an hour, but the pursuit was kept up for two hours.

They resumed their march next day, and on the 31 of Feb., they found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified at Pueblos do Taos, A few rounds were fired by the artillery that evening, but they did not make a general attack until morning. The attack was commenced in the morning by two batteries under Lieuts. Dyer and Wilson of the regular army, and Lieut. Harsentiver of the Light Artillery by throwing shells into the town. About 12 o'clock, a charge was ordered and gallantly executed. The church, which had been used as a part of the fortifications, was taken by this charge. The fight was hotly contested until night, when two white flags were hoisted, but were immediately shot down. In the morning the fort was surrendered. In this battle Capt. Burgwin fell.

The total loss of the Mexicans in the three engagements is estimated at 282 killed; the number of wounded is unknown. Our loss was 11 killed and 47 wounded, 3 of whom have since died.

KILLED: Privates Messer. Smith, Graham, Papin; 1st Sergt A. L. Caldwell; private R. T. Boner; 1st Sergt G. B. Ross; privates Brooks, Levico, Hansuker, J. Truax, and Sergt Hart.

WOUNDED: Col. Pride; Capt. J. H. Burgwin (since dead); Capt. M'Millan; 1st Lieut. Irwin; 1st Lieut. T. G. West; Lieut. J. Manfield; Serg'ts Aull, Caspers, Vanroe, Ferguson; Corporals Jones and Ingleman; privates Aulman, Murphy, Mezer, Austin, Lewis, Calaway, Nagle, Sighta, Fender, Johnson, Hewitt, Howser, Dueoning, Moon, Gibbons, Linneman, Blodgett, Crain, Deets, Sickenberg Hagenbaugh, Anderson, Beach, Hutton, Hillman, Walker, Schneider, Shay, Near, Breinen, Bielfeldt, Jod, Kolin.

On the 25th ult., Capt. Hendly, who was in command of the grazing parties on the Rio Moro, marched with 80 men to the town of Moro, to suppress the insurrection there, and arrest the murderers of Messrs. Culver, Waldo, Noves and others, who were massacred at that place.

He found a body of Mexicans under arms, and while forming his men into line for attack a general engagement immediately ensued, the Mexicans retreating and firing from the windows and loop holes in their houses.—Capt. H. and his men closely pursued them, and with a small party took possession of an appartment of an old fort held by the insurgents, and while preparing to fire it, was shot. He died in a few minutes.

The enemy had 25 killed, and 17 taken prisoners. Our loss, 1 killed, and 2 or 3 wounded.

A MATTER OF REGRET.—The Bombardment of Vera Cruz was postponed several hours by the orders of Gen. Scott, after all the arrangements to commence operations had been made, with the humane view of inducing the Mexicans to send the women and children out of the city, and he proffered his aid to place them out of the way of danger. It is much regretted that his proposition was not acceded to, as it is estimated that upwards of 500 of the inhabitants were killed during the engagement.

A RENEGADE.—There is a Colonel in the Mexican army, named Torrey, who is an American by birth, and was formerly of the U.S. Army.—*Philadelphia Post.*

This Torrey is acting a far more honorable and manly part, than are his Federal friends at home, for his course, at least, has the merit of bravery and courage while theirs is not only traitorous, but cowardly.—*Belfast (Me.) Jour.*

VICTORY OR DEATH.—A story is told of a worthy lad of eighteen years of age, standing six feet two inches in his stockings, from Old Edgefield, South Carolina, who was recently doubting whether or not he should volunteer for the war in Mexico. One of the flags of the recruiting party in his own dearly beloved village, waving in his eyes somewhat discouraged him. "Victory of Death—put in VICTORY or CRIPPLE," said he, "and I'll go thar, but I'll be gosh darned if I like DEATH!"

☞ The Native vote in New-York is little over 2000.

Latest from Monterey, &c.

The steamship Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., from the Brazos, whence she left on the 6th inst.

On the 22d ult., at Saltillo and Monterey on the 24th, every thing was quiet, and no apprehensions were entertained of a different state of things ensuing there. Very many of the wounded, both Americans and Mexicans, were dying at Saltillo.

The report brought to the city by passengers on board the schooner Henry Long, on Friday, that a battle had been fought between Gen. Taylor and the forces under Gen. Urrea and Canales, proves to be incorrect.

On the 16th March, Gen. Taylor met the division of Col. Curtis, and having been apprised that Morales had concentrated in the vicinity of Ramus with a command of some 4000 men, he set out in pursuit of him. He followed him as far as Candereta, but his force should be literally *flying* artillery to overtake him, and it is doubtful if they would even then—he had crossed the mountains.—Gen. Taylor had returned to camp near Monterey.

Information having reched Camargo that Canales, with some 200 men, was at Capereno, 20 miles south of Cerralvo, Capt. Grey and a party of Texan Rangers, had left in pursuit of him.

It is understood to be the design of Gen. Taylor, as soon as he gets the necessary reinforcements, to march on to Saltillo, and, at a point between that and Mexico, form a junction with Gen. Scott.

A letter received by the Matamoras Flag dated Buena Vista, 12th March, states that all was quiet; that the wounded were mending rapidly, and gives the soul-inspiring information that, according to instructions from Gen. Taylor before leaving upwards of forty mule loads of provisions had been sent from his camp to Encarnacion for the use of the wounded Mexicans, who were in the hospital and in a state of starvation.

According to an order issued on the 31 ult., the Louisville Legion is to move from Monterey to Agua Nueva. The 1st and 3d Ohio regiments are to compose the garrison at Monterey under the order of Col. Curtis. Two companies of the 21 Ohio regiment are to be posted at the Rinconada pass, between Monterey and Saltillo, and the remainder of the regiment under the immediate orders of Col. Morgan is to report to Gen. Wool. The Col. of the Kentucky cavalry is to establish his headquarters at Cerralvo, with four companies two to be posted at Marin and two at Punta Aquada. The remaining companies are to await orders.

Santa Anna's Inaugural Address.

The following is the address of Santa Anna on assuming the reins of government in Mexico. It is like all similar productions, full of patriotism:

SENORES DEPUTIES—I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments, and the motives of my conduct to this respectable committee of the legislative body.

The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the worst of evils to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy. These discords ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent—I have seen the forward steps of the enemy—I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so, I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings, and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, is for me an enormous sacrifice, but I am all for my country, and shall ever serve it without thinking what it may cost me to do that which the nation desire I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capitol, and because I believe I shall thus be able to facilitate the prosecution of the war and to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to present unsullied and brilliant to the world which is beholding us. I have before me the committee of the sovereign congress, of that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure unison with the legislative body, which union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace—in which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire. The nation has proclaimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of the administration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that its strength will be secured for defending itself, and its rights for which its sons have those guarantees which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation shall still see me obedient to its wishes without my having any other rule of conduct than its decisions. As a Mexican and a soldier, I shall always take the same road as the nation, and I aspire to no other title than that of good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country—that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

A Group.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, with much *naivette*, that—

"The next packet that sails for England will carry out the intelligence that the Americans have won the brilliant battle of Buena Vista against great odds; that the Americans have taken the city of Vera Cruz and the formidable castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; that the Americans have opened the ports of Mexico to neutral trade; that the Americans have sent a fleet of ships laden with provisions for starving Ireland; and that American credit rises at home, in the face of large expenditures; and that the new loan is taken at a rate above par."

The news will go at the same time that General Scott is now on the wing for the table land and the capital of Mexico, and that the treasury of the United States is in such credit, and the resources of our people are so abundant, that more than three times the amount of the loan which the government wanted has been offered—near sixty millions—and nearly all above par." The stock has since advanced, and is rising in the market.

Considering that this administration is bankrupt, as the opposition papers have ventured to predict, this facility of obtaining three times as much money as they want; is doing very well. Calhoun, too, who has no adequate idea of the energies of a free people—who was for a system of "masterly inactivity" *in relation to Oregon*, and underrated, in his speech, the resources of the United States and who was *pretty much for the same system* of "masterly inactivity" in his speech about Mexico, also said: "Well, then, we must have another campaign. Now, a solemn question comes up, Have we the means? Can we raise the money?" Let the loans of yesterday answer this gloomy interrogatory.—*Wash. Union.*

☞ The telegraph line from Pittsburg to Louisville, via Cincinnati, is to be in operation by the first of July next.

Late from Vera Cruz, Tampic, and Brazos Santiago.

The Ship Alhambra, Capt. Wilson, and the steamer Alabama, both at New Orleans, bring advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.; from Tampico to the 3d instant, and from Brazos to the 4th inst.

Capt. Wilson reports that Gen. Quitman's brigade left Vera Cruz on the 31st March, for Alvarado. The frigate Potomac, sloops-of-war John Adams, Albany, and St. Mary's; the steamer Mississippi, Vixen and Spitfire, and other small vessels, sailed the same morning for the same place.

Santa Anna was at the capital, and it was said the Church party had joined him—the Archbishop agreeing to advance 5,000,000 of dollars to enable him to drive the "barbarians" out of the country.

The U. S. brig Porpoise, in the late gale, was obliged to throw over her guns, and has been ordered to New Orleans to go into dock and repair.

Gen. Twiggs, with his division, was to march for Puente Nacional on the 21st March. Gen. Worth, who was acting as Governor of Vera Cruz, would follow with another division in four or five days.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Dates to the 21 April have been received at New Orleans.

Nothing has been heard from the detachment under Gen. Quitman, sent south to take possession of Alvarado. It was not supposed that any resistance would be offered.

Col. Harney, with a detachment of dragoons, had gone north a short distance to take possession of the town of Antigua.

No force had been dispatched towards Jalapa on the route to the city of Mexico.—Some days were expected to elapse before the main body of the army under Gen. Scott would be ready to move in that direction.

It had been ascertained that Gen. La Vega, with a force one thousand strong, was posted at the Puente Nacional, a strong position about thirty miles from Vera Cruz, on the route to the capital.

Everything was quiet in Vera Cruz, and Gen. Worth, as Governor of the town, was discharging his duty admirably.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 9th.

LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

El Republicano to the 27th ult., has been received. We are not able to learn the particulars of Santa Anna's reception at the Capital; he entered the city on the 22d.

Gomez Farias was immediately deposed, and Santa Anna taking charge of the Presidency, the revolution was soon at an end.—Pena Barragan seems to remain at the head of Military Affairs at the capital.

Santa Anna had ordered several detachments of troops to march immediately to Vera Cruz, in order to assist the besieged.

The accounts from Chihuahua were to the 5th March. The loss of the battle of the 28th February by the Mexicans, is attributed to the cowardice of the Mexican cavalry.—The forces of the Americans are stated to have been 1100, and 7 pieces of artillery; whilst those of the Mexicans were 2000, and 10 pieces of artillery. The Americans took possession of Chihuahua on the 21 March, and nearly all the Mexicans families were abandoning the city.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 9.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

At an early hour this morning the ship Arkansas, Capt. Hilliard, arrived from Vera Cruz in five days.

Mr. Kendall writes us that the last reports from the capital indicate that the dissensions are not yet terminated.

A Guadalajara paper publishes the terms offered by our Government for peace through Atocha. The principal one was in brief, fifteen millions to be paid Mexico for the line of 26 degrees from the Gulf to the Pacific, and the United States to demand no expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at thirteen millions, making a total of twenty-eight millions for the territory north of 26 degrees.

Santa Anna arrived at the city of Mexico on the 20th or 1st. ult. and at once took sides with the clergy against Gomez Farias.

A Frenchman has just arrived from the city of Mexico, who reports that there are not one thousand armed men, all told, on the road from this to the capital. He says there were nine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them.

Gen. Quitman takes down to Alvarado the South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama regiments; he also has an artillery force with him, Capt. Stepto's battery, I am informed.

FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The accounts from Brazos are that General Taylor has returned to Saltillo after in vain pursuing Urrea. He could not reach him, though he was once close upon him at Marin. Gen. Taylor's force consisted of about 1000 men, of whom only 150 were cavalry.

The impression at the mouth of the Rio Grande was that Gen. Taylor would push on to San Luis. This is inferred from his ordering so much transportation to be sent forward.

Col. Hantramck was at Camargo at the last accounts. Every thing was quiet there, and on the river and at the Brazos.

SANTA ANNA AND THE MEXICAN WHIGS—"PAR NOBILE FRATUM."

From Santa Anna's Despatch.

"But he (the American enemy,) must have been taught by the experience of these two days, that neither the rugged steep of the mountain, nor his fortified position, nor any other of his advantages, could restrain the Mexican soldier from battling *in defence of his country and her rights!*"

☞ See how cordially *Santa Anna's* kindred spirit of the N. Y. Tribune, coincides with him in sentiment and language, and how true it is that the sympathies of "one entire party" in this country are with the Mexican chieftain.

SANTA ANNA says: "the Mexican soldier *battles in defence* of his country and her rights."

The Tribune says: "*the Mexicans fight* for their homes, their soil, the integrity of their territory."

The Tribune also says: "a large majority of the five thousand Americans who fought that battle *are opposed to the war*, as being *unnecessarily provoked*, and *uselessly carried on*;" and denounces it as an "unjust quarrel."

SANTA ANNA's papers in Mexico—the "*Diario*," says: "*Mexicans can derive comfort* from the fact that the *greater part* of the people of the United States are *opposed to this war, as their papers show.*" And that "the sympathis of *one entire party* in that country are on our side, and *long will Mexico remember their patriotism.*"

The Tribune says—this war "will be productive of no good to the misguided Administration that has compelled them (the brave American soldiers) to butchery."

SANTA ANNA's organ in Mexico says: "The base man who is at the head of the (American) Government will be exiled from power."

Mr. HUDSON, a federal whig member of Congress says: "Some of my own political (whig) friends declare that it is good policy to prosecute the war, *because* 'it will effectually break down and use up the present Administration.'"

SANTA ANNA's paper in Mexico says: "Daniel Webster has introduced resolutions into the Senate, to *impeach the cowardly James K. Polk, and turn him out of Office.*"

American Freeman! under which of these banners will you fight!—*N. Y. Globe.*

A Philadelphia paper says there is a man down east who is so tall, that he is obliged to get on a ladder to put his hat on.

Rail Road Convention.

Pursuant to public notification, a large meeting of persons in favor of a Rail road from Buffalo to Erie, was held at the Presbyterian House, in Westfield, on the 14th inst.

On motion,

CAPT. D. DOBBINS, of Erie, was appointed Chairman, and LORENZO PARSONS, Esq., of Westfield, Secretary, pro tem.

A Committee of eleven, consisting of the following persons was appointed to nominate officers for the Convention: A. SMITH of Westfield, I. CAMP of Erie, E. A. LESTER of Fredonia, J. BRAWLEY of North East, A. SALTSMAN of Millcreek, S. H. DICKINSON of Fredonia, J. Y. MORSHEAD of Harborcreek, J. MANN of Ripley, J. F. PHELPS of Mayville, C. O. DAUGHADAY of Ripley and R. P. JOHNSON of Westfield.

The Convention then adjourned to 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention having been called to order, Mr. A. SMITH, from the Nominating Committee, presented the following report, which was accepted:

For President.

HON. GEO. W. PATTERSON.

Vice Presidents.

GEN. C. M. REED.	E. A. LESTER, Esq.
GEN. E. RISLEY,	HON. JOHN BRAWLEY,
WM. GREEN,	HON. C. DAUGHADAY,
SMITH JACKSON Esq.,	HON. G. A. FRENCH.

Secretaries.

J. M. Sterrett,	*C. J. J. Ingersoll,*
J. F. Phelps,	*L. L. Pratt,*

On motion of Mr. J. D. DUNLAP, of Erie, it was voted to appoint a committee of seven to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention; and the Chair appointed Messrs. DUNLAP and BALL, of Erie; TOWN, of North East; MARVIN, of Ripley; CAMPBELL of Westfield; WHALLON, of Mayville; and DOUGLASS, of Fredonia, as such committee.

The Committee, after an absence of some time, during which the Convention was addressed by Messrs. REED, DAUGHADAY, GRIFFITH, GRAHAM, LESTER and KIBBE, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the march of internal improvement in every part of our widely extended country, is carried on with such rapidity that, unless the citizens of Western New York and Pennsylvania should be active in doing their part in its promotion, they must expect to make but little advancement, comparatively in that prosperity which their otherwise great advantages would seem to merit; Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it is the interest of the people of the States bordering the Southern shore of Lake Erie, to have a continuous Rail Road communication, which shall look to an extension ending only in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved, 2. That it is unwise and against the interest of New York and New England, to longer permit the granaries of the West to be sealed during five months of the year; that to secure the trade of the South and West, Railroad communication should be opened to such points in the West as shall secure said trade to the enterprise of the East and North.

Resolved, 3. That the efforts making to draw the trade of the Lakes and the Ohio Valley to the Seaboard by Southern channels and Railroad through Canada, demand at our hands serious attention, and to prevent their consummation, it is expedient that a Railroad should be constructed along the South shore of Lake Erie to its head, and thence to the Southwest, terminating at such point as shall secure to us the greatest amount of trade and travel.

Resolved, 4. That the first link of this important improvement is the construction of a Railroad from Buffalo to Erie, to the commencement and completion of which we pledge our energies.

Resolved, 5. That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the interest of the people residing on and near this contemplated road, to promote its construction for the reason that it will give them, at all seasons, the advantages of the best and highest markets in the Union, for the sale of their products, whether of Agriculture or Manufactures; that it will advance the value of their property by developing its resources, and stimulate their in lustry by the rewards incident to good markets.

Resolved, 6. That to ensure the objects contemplated by this Convention, that a Committee be appointed to lay its views before the Legislature of the State of New York, that the measures already adopted in the State of Pennsylvania, in granting a charter for a Railroad from Erie to the State line east, may be responded to by the Legislature of New York, either by a special charter or the facilities derivable from some general provisions of law.

A motion to consider the resolutions separately, was lost, and after remarks from Messrs. GREEN, LESTER, BALL, DUNLAP, DAUGHADAY, FRENCH, MARVIN and the PRESIDENT, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The PRESIDENT appointed as the Committee created under the 6th resolution,

MESSRS. D. MARVIN, of Ripley,
E. A. LESTER, of Fredonia,
A. SMITH, of Westfield.

FROM MEXICO.

We understand that the panic diffused among the Mexicans, in the castle, lest they might experience the same disastrous fate which had fallen upon the city, principally contributed to its surrender. An awful panic has now spread over the people. The loss of the city and castle, combined with the last victory of less than 5,000 men over 20,000, at Buena Vista, has spread consternation over that infatuated nation.

Gen. Scott had despatched a detachment to Alvarado, to collect mules, horses, and beeves. The village of Medelin, 10 miles from Vera Cruz, in the direction of Alvarado, had already been occupied by our troops, had quietly submitted and met with the most liberal treatment on the part of our troops. The inhabitants of Alvarado will probably, animated by this example, be willing to furnish their animals for American gold, instead of having them taken from them by forcible contributions.

Two days after Col. Totten left Vera Cruz the general expected to send on his advance, towards the capital. He will push on to that point, as soon as he obtains the necessary transportation, and as rapidly as he can.—He leaves no hostile foe behind him. No very formidable opposition is expected at Puente Nacionale, (National Bridge, 30 miles from Vera Cruz,) nor even at Jalapa, (68 miles.) The General will push on to the healthy table land between the bridge and Jalapa; thence, we presume, unless unexpected obstacles occur, to the capital. It was said that Gen. Vega had two or three thousand cavalry with him, on the road to Mexico.

One problem is, will there be any government at Mexico capable of making peace; for as the condition of things now stand at Mexico, there may be greater difficulty in finding an executive to treat for peace than for them to carry on war. It was reported at the last accounts that Santa Anna was advancing to the capital. There is no absolute certainty of this. According to the last accounts received at Vera Cruz, the city was distracted by contending factions. There were every day broils and bloody fights in the streets, in what was vulgarly called "the wives' war." This is a contest of the clergy for the exemption of their property, in which they had contrived to engage the wives of the capital, and through them the husbands, in their behalf. It is difficult to understand in this hurly-burly civil war who constitutes the government, or whether they have any.

The official field return of the forces under Gen. Scott, on the 25th March, before Vera ruz, shows an aggregate of 13,470—one of the best disciplined and most gallant corps in the world.—*Wash. Union.*

THE NEXT GREAT STRUGGLE IN MEXICO.—The National Bridge, a short distance from the city of Vera Cruz, on the road to the city of Mexico, will undoubtedly be the next place heard from, as giving away to the rapid assaults of the American forces. It is about the strongest fortification in Mexico, and will, if properly manned, give the Americans great trouble, in driving the enemy from the possession of it. It was built by the Spanish government, and, in honor of the King, named "King's Bridge," or *puente del Rey*. Its massive strength is only equalled in grandeur by the surrounding scenery. It spans the river *Antigua* which passes over a rocky bed in a deep fell of high and perpendicular rocks. The adjacent heights of this mountain pass were strongly fortified by the revolutionary generals, in the war of independence, who held possession of the bridge against superior forces. It is said that La Vega commands the force at *Puente Nacional*, and is determined to justify by some brilliant deed the high expectation excited by his manly bearing at Resaca de la Palma.

THE YUCATAN AFFAIR.—The New Orleans *Patria* of the 7th inst. states that through a credible source it is informed that the order was received in that city, on the 5th, dated at Washington on the 24th of March, by which it is allowed Yucatan vessels to trade freely between our ports and those of the peninsula, excepting only by port of El Carmen, in Laguna, on account of its proximity to Tobasco. In accordance with this order, the schr. Atrevido was on the 7th cleared at the custom house with a cargo of provisions, and she left for Campeachy the same evening. Capt Alomias of the schr. Luna, claimed that his vessel should likewise be despatched, but the Collector opposed it, stating that the schr. Luna was seized on the 22d; consequently it is necessary to await a special order from Washington.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The New Orleans Times of the 7th inst. says that several private letters, of a very late date, from the city of Mexico, written by persons of the highest respectability, and whose sources of information are ample, state, as a matter of positive certainty, that negotiations for peace between the United States and Mexico are under advisement, and that the return of Santa Anna, who was hourly expected, would be the signal for the commencement of overtures.

THE RMA KETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c.

ERIE

Flour, bbl	$4 25	Apples, dried	50@60
Pork, per lb	3@3½	Honey,	10@12
Beef, lb	2@	Eggs, doz	12½
Butter,	8@	SUGAR.	
Lard,	6@	Maple,	10
Cheese,	4@5	Orleans,	9@12½
Hams	6	Loaf,	12@15
Shoulders	5@6	Powdered	15
Potatoes,	30	LUMBER.	
Corn meal, cwt		Mark White	10@12
GRAIN.		No. 1 quality	10.00
Wheat	80@90	Hemlock, M	5.00
Corn,	35	1st quality W. W.	6.00
Rye	40	2d do do	5.00
Oats bush	18	Cherry	12@14
Barley	33@37½	White oak	7.50@8
FUEL		LEATHER.	
Hard wood, cord	$1.25	Sole, lb	14@15
Soft	1.12½	Upper heavy	31½@37½
Bituminous coal, ton		do light	37½@44
Anthracite, do	$3.00@3.50	Saddles	$7
Sperm candles, lb	44	Oyster can	$1 00
Tallow, do	12	Fish, do	$1 00
Stearine	18	Boots, per doz	1.50
SEEDS.		Boot calf lb	31
Clover, bush	$3@4 00	Boot calf lb	8
Timothy	$1@1.12	Mutton do	6
Flax,	70@75	Wool	12@20
Hay,	4.50@5.00	Shoe fish, bbl	$6@6 50
		Codfish, lb	4@5

BUFFALO.

Flour, bbl	$4 50	xtra	6½
Pork, (mess)	$10@10 25	Pure	7
Beef, (prime)	6.50	Grain in oil, No. 1	5
Butter, lb	10	Extra	8
Lard	6½	pure	8½
Cheese	6	Lard oil	74
Eggs, doz	8	Linseed	62½
Dried beef	5	Sperm	00
Potatoes, bush	25@37½	Stone	14 00
Corn meal, cwt	75	SEEDS.	
GRAIN.		Clover, bush	$4 00
Wheat, (new)	1 00	Timothy	1 50
Corn	57	Flax	1.87½
Rye	50	FUR.	
Oats	30@34	Whitefish, bbl	$6 00
MISC.		Codfish	3½
Slaughter, lb	31	Trout	5 00
Dry	7½	SUNDRIES.	
Calf	9	Salt bbl	1 18½
Sheep pelts	50	Apples	2.50
Lamb	62½	do dried	75
FUEL		Onions	50
Hard wood, cord	2 00	Eggs, doz	4
Hemlock	1 50	Cider, bbl	2
Ohio coal, ton	4 00	Saleratus, lb	7
GRAINS, &c.		Soap	7½
Fall sperm oil	$1	Whiskey, gal	22
Winter do	1 12	Highwines	22
Bleached do	1 15	Lead bound	5 00
Sperm candles	50	Beans, bush	1
Starring candles	20	Wool, lb	17@26
White lead, No. 1, dry	6	Hay, ton	$8 @ 10

PITTSBURGH.

Flour, per bbl.	$4,44@5	Wheat	00
Ashes—Scorchings	3 75	Corn	00
Pots	4 75@5 00	Hay	8 50@9 50
Pearls	6 00	Hides, green	3@3½
Beans	1 00@1 25	Pig metal	$23@$25
Beeswax	25@28	Bar iron per lb	3
Brooms per doz.	87½@2 25	Nails	3 75@4 00
Bacon—Hams	5@6	Clover seed	3 00@4 00
Shoulders	3½	Timothy seed	1 25@ 37
Sides	5	Flaxseed	75@85
Candles	9@11	Salt, bbl	2 25
Cotton Yarn	18@19	Tanner's oil,	$17@22
Copper sheet per lb	28,	Shot	7@7½
Feathers	21@28	Wool, acc to quality,	16@30
Dried apples	50	Whiskey	18@19
Dried Peaches	$1 25@1 62	Sugar	7@7½
Barley	33@40		

STRICTURES

UPON MR. LANE'S "STRICTURES," BY JOHN GALBRAITH.

WILL be ready for delivery, and for sale at my Book Store in Erie, in the early part of next week. The publication of this pamphlet has been unexpectedly delayed by disappointment in type, paper, &c. It is now nearly printed on good paper, with new type; and is a matter will be read with deep interest by every admirer of Christian truth, as a rich treat, and as an entire and complete refutation of Mr. Lane's "strictures."—Call and procure it and read it for yourselves.

G. D. SPAFFORD, Publisher.

Erie, May 23, 1846.

ATTENTION FARMERS!!

ALL kinds of PRODUCE can be exchanged at great bargains for GOODS of every description at the cheap store of

S. JACKSON & Co.

November 21, 1846. 27

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

LEGRANGE & RAYMOND, *Printing Ink Manufacturers*, No. 16, Spruce Street New York, would respectfully announce to the Trade that they have commenced the manufacture of INKS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of the following descriptions, viz:

News and Book suitable for hand and power Presses.

Copperplate, Bank Note, Music, Xylographic, Lithographic, and Indelible, for chemical printing on Silk or Cotton goods.

Colors of all kinds will be prepared and warranted equal to all respect, to the best imported.

Also, Gold Size, Gold and Silver Inks.

P. LEGRANGE, who has had many years experience in the largest and most celebrated Manufactories of Paris, viz: Messrs. Lemercier et Rose Rue Godot Mauroi No. 55, Paris, will give his personal attention to the business.

N B. All orders addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to, and Ink prepared to suit the *climate, press* and *work* for which they are intended.

LEGRANGE & RAYMOND.

No. 16, Spruce St. New York.

Feb. 20, 1847 3m10

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business at the old stand of John Graham, on State street, two doors north of the Eagle Hotel, where they are ready to receive and dispose of all kinds of Goods that may be consigned to them, either by Public Auction or Private Sale. They hope that by strict attention to all business entrusted to them, to gain a share of the public patronage. They will also keep on hand a choice stock of ready made clothing, suitable to the seasons, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest.

GRAHAM & THORNTON.

Erie, April 3, 1847. 46

COTTON Yarn, cotton warp, wicking batting and wadding at TIBBALS'.

October 24, 1846. 32

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

MESSRS. WILLETTS & CRAIN have the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Commercial Exchange and are now prepared to execute Daguerreo type Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel engraving.

The success of recent experiments in their profession, gives them a superiority over the best masters of the Art, and they invite a comparison of their pictures with those of the most celebrated operators of the day.

☞ Likenesses in cloudy weather as well as in fair, and warranted

Erie, March 27, 1847. 45

CLAIRMONT POPLINS a new and beautiful article for Ladies Dresses, just received at H. CADWELL'S.

Sept. 19 1846. 18

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will contract and pay cash for any quantity of Poplar, Cherry, curled Maple, and Black Walnut, Lumber delivered at his Yard, foot of French street, Erie.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, December 31, 1846. 35

CLOVER SEED, of a superior quality, for sale by

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, April 3, 1847. 46

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HEREBY take notice that the Books of the late firm of Oliver & Potter, are now in the hands of Thos. Potter for settlement, at his room, one door below the Eagle Hotel, where those persons knowing themselves to be indebted, will do well to call and make payment by or before the 15th inst., to Thos. Potter, and save further notice.

P. H. OLIVER.
THOS. POTTER.

Erie, April 3, 1847. 3t46

WRECK OF THE HELEN STRONG.

We are happy in being able to inform our friends that we were so fortunate as not to have any Goods on this vessel when wrecked. Our goods are all safe on terra firma, and we have now in store a very complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Glass-Ware, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Articles, etc. etc.,

to which we invite the attention of the sympathizing and all others, and assure them that they can be accommodated in the best and very lowest terms. Those that call on us will not be likely to purchase elsewhere.

CARTER & BROTHER.

December 5 1846 No. 5, Reed House.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1847.

SMYTH has the fashion of Gentlemen's Hats for the Spring of 1847. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine, they are very beautiful.

P. S. Hatters can be furnished with Blocks at short notice.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber is just receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, which added to his former stock, making his assortment complete, comprising all the new styles, which will be sold cheap as the cheapest by

P. ARBUCKLE.

Nov. 14 1846. No 3. Perry Block

PEAS and Oysters, a general assortment for sale cheap by

F. H. BURTON, & Co.

Sept 12 1846 No 5, Reed House 12

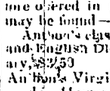
BRILLIANTS.—Another lot of No. 1 Buffalo Robes, just received at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S

Nov 5, 1846 20

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!

NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW



JOEL JOHNSON,

111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Family and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper for cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much"

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 24, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞A beautiful little sketch by that inimitable writer, "Grace Greenwood," will be found on our first page.

Appointments by the President

We find the following excellent appointments by the President in the Washington Union:

Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the United States, in the place of William Cumming, who declined to accept.

Colonel Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the army of the United Sates, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

The Hypocrisy of Whigery.

The more we see the twistings and turnings of the leaders of federal whigery, the less we are surprised that their principles have met with so little favor at the hands of the plain, honest straight-forward voters of this country. During our brief editorial experience we have seen them assume more shapes than the fabled ghosts of old, and more hues than chameleon. But among all their somersets, shapes, colors or hues, this last one in regard to the war—from violent opposers and denouncers of all engaged in it, from the Administration down even to the common soldiers, to the most servile admirers and eulogists of every thing they had heretofore denounced, save the Administration—caps the climax of their hypocracy. We well remember one year ago when the news of the march of the Army of Occupation under General Taylor to the Rio Grande was first received, with what virulence the presses that are now so loud in shouting *hosannas to that same army and General*, greeted it. The whole country was in an uproar with their clamor. The Administration and its supporters were assailed as "murderers," "robbers," invaders" and "plunderers of a weak sister republic;", and heaven's direct vengeance invoked from the pulpit and the press against all who should lend a hand in supporting the cause of the country. "Who is this Taylor" said they in derision, "that Polk has sent to invade the Territory of Mexico!" This was before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and when it was supposed the hosts of Ampudia and Vega would defeat and destroy the little band under Taylor. The Government was assailed for its weakness in sending him, an officer so little known, to command so important an expedition; and prophesies of his overthrow were as plenty as eulogies from the same source are now. One of their prints, the Beaver Argus, made use of the following language at that time in regard to him:

"*He [Gen. Taylor] is also the man who recommended the Catch BLOOD HOUNDS that were put upon the trails of the Indians, and which brought the Loco Foco party into such bad repute.* He is undoubtedly a brave man, *but is thought to be not well qualified for the duties and responsibilities that rest upon him as Commander of the Army of Occupation.*"

The Argus might have added, if the correspondence between the General and the War Department had then been made public that "he is also the man who recommended" the march of the troops under his command to the Rio Grande, which movement the whigs have always contended was the immediate cause of hostilities. But they forget all this now—no they do not forget it—they totally disregard all their former savings and acts, and claim now to be the friends *par excellence* of the war and those who by their valor have contributed to make it glorious. They however condemn the Administration as inefficient, and yet that Administration has directed and controlled every movement of the army and navy, planned every expedition—furnished men and means to subjugate nearly one half of the enemy's country, and all within one short year. Verily the Administration of Mr. Polk must be inefficient! No nation on the face of the earth ever achieved half so much in so short a time in any war, and yet federal whigery would make it appear that all this has been accomplished by the army and navy without the aid of the President—in fine that the President has been all the time attempting to destroy one of the greatest instruments in his hands in accomplishing so much. What an insult to the intelligence of the people!—what a commentary upon the liberality of the principles of federal whigery!—what an exhibit of their *hypocrisy!*

We cannot better close this chapter on the hypocrisy of these men towards Gen. Taylor and the war, than by quoting a few extracts their columns. The first is from the New York Tribune on the reception of the news of the surrender of Vera Cruz:

"In an unrighteous war a *victory* is only a *new disgrace*, and though our troops have taken San Juan de Ulloa, *they have not yet beaten the vomito!*"

So our federal friends here who celebrated the victories of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, were only celebrating a "new disgrace," according to their organ the Tribune. And according to Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, Generals Taylor and Scott, and their brave compatriots, are "*armed ruffians and murderers.*" A whig editor in Massachusetts, named Fogg, (appropriately named by the by,) speaks of Gen. Taylor as a man who "*raises babies for the market, and makes merchandise of his fellow men!*"—"*has a hundred mothers, with or without their babies, for sale in the shambles.*"—"*furnishes Creole virgins for the hells of New Orleans, and riots on the ruin of souls, for whom the Man of Sorrows died.*"—And the Boston Chronotype, another paper of the Tribune and Fogg school, vents its feelings in regard to the General as follows:

"He is in solemn verity nothing but a *hired assassin* of the government, who has done his work with deadly energy. It is now a grave question with his *godly* fellow partisans of the Whig party, whether while plunging the injquitous steel into the hearts of brothers, he swore or not. What could he do more appropriate to such work that to curse and swear? Had he either feared God or regarded man, *he would have resigned his commission* before marching a step against Mexico.—Even the Journal has denounced the war on Mexico as unjust and murderous. But now it is paving the way for the *hired instrument* of this injustice and *murder* into the Presidency. It advocates his cause on the ground that *he has murdered so thoroughly.* But it is anxious to *deny that he is profane!* We should like to know if profanity does not, according to the Christian ethics of the Journal, add something to the *guilt of murder?*—and if so, and Gen. Taylor is recommended for the Presidency *because* he is so guilty of *murder*, why profanity *should not be allowed to help* him along? If it is so valuable to *shoot* the Mexicans, is it not worth something to *damn* them?"

One more extract and we are done—it is from the Louisville Journal, of January 19th. We ask for it a candid perusal, as it embodies the true sentiments of the opposition in regard to this war:

"☞ We have said that this nation is the aggressor. Let us not be accused of hostility to our country, of moral treason, of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let us not be told of the maxim, "Our country right or wrong." This as a maxim of self-defence, is indisputable—self-evident—it is self love expanded into patriotism—self defence expanded into national defence. But, in any other sense, we repudiate all such principles as infamous in ethics or in politics. He who will not speak the truth is a liar, and he who dares not is a coward. He who will not or dares not tell his countrymen the truth on questions of the most vital public policy is a coward or a traitor. And if there is any conduct which constitutes moral treason, it is an attempt to embark, or encourage the country in a war against God, as is the case in a war of aggression, like that we are now engaged in."

Such are the sentiments of this party that now claim to be the exclusive friends of the war, Gen. Taylor and the national honor.—Farther comment is unnecessary—the extracts quoted show a bright leaf in the HYPOCRISY OF MODERN WHIGERY.

A Little too Fast.

The Commercial construes our caution to those who live in glass houses not to throw stones last week, to "An apology for Judge Thompson." We trust the public have common sense enough to know better—to see the *difference between holding up the acts of such* a man as the editor of the Commercial as an *apology for the votes or acts of any gentleman* in or out of Congress, and exposing them that the people may see what kind of a character the man bears who is so fast to charge corruption upon others. The acts and votes of Judge Thompson in Congress require no apology from us—and as to defending them, he is abundantly able to do that himself—and will do it, we doubt not, when called upon by *his friends!*

Federalists of 1812 and Whigs of 1846 Compared.

We find the following free comparison between the sentiments of the Federalists of 1812 and the Whigs of 1846-'47, in an exchange. We commend it to the special attention of the editors of the Gazette, not forgetting the quotation we have taken the liberty to cull from their columns:

18 2-14.—The committee of the legislature of Connecticut, who reported in favor of sending delegates to the Hartford convention say that Madison's administration had involved the country in an "odious and disastrous war," waged for foreign conquest,"—"devoted to a profitless invasion of the enemy's territory," &c.

1845-46.—Gov. Bebb, the present whig Governor of Ohio, speaks of the war with Mexico as "a foreign war of conquest," and a "war begun without adequate cause." Almost the very words of the Hartford convention legislature of Connecticut.

1812-14.—The Worcester Spy of 1814, said: "We have uniformly entered our protest against this desolating war, which originated in the wicked, malignat passions of a corrupt and imbecile government."

1846.—The New York Tribune says, "People of the United States, your rulers are precipitating you into a fathomless abyss of crime and calamity."

1814.—Hear another quotation from the Worcester Spy of 1814: "In our affliction let us always remember it is James Madison and his party that have brought these calamities on us."

1846.—Now hear the Boston Atlas in 1846: "All the wrong of the war—all the evil of it—all the sorrow it may occasion, belongs to Mr. Polk."

1847.—Now hear the Erie Gazette: "That they (the Democrats) have constantly advocated the war is not denied; aye, more, that they have recklessly plunged the country into it, freely conceded and strenuously insisted upon."

1814.—The Federalists of Boston said, in a public address in 1815, speaking of Madison's administration, "its measure of iniquity is now filled up by a declaration of war against Great Britain—a war impolitic, and unjust."

1846.—The whig state convention of Connecticut in their address in 1846, speaking of Polk's administration, says, "They summon us to arms to overrun and plunder a neighboring republic."

1813.—The Rev. Mr. Parish said in 1812: "How will the supporters of this anti-christian warfare endure their sentence."

1846.—The whig state convention say in 1846, "The whole christian world cries out against us."

☞ The Fleming (Kentucky) Flag, has the names of Silas Wright, of New York, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Ky.. at its head for President and Vice President. Let the Flag haul down the first and substitute Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and we'll go that ticket strong.

Gen. Taylor Incolines.

A letter received from Gen Taylor speaks in terms which may be construed into a censure of the course of those who are nominating him for the Presidency. We are assured positively, says the New York Sun, that he will not permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

☞ Humphrey Marshall *is not a* "democrat," as the Observer represents. He is a noble-hearted and generous-souled Whig. At least so says reliable authority.—*Gazette.*

Well, that is a pretty flat denial, made, we doubt not upon what the editors consider "reliable authority." But we *personally* know that such "reliable authority" is not *good* authority. It is true Gen. Humphrey Marshall was a whig in 1840, or at least voted for Harrison, but when Tyler vetoed the bank he sustained him both with his pen and powerful eloquence. We have "set up" many a page of his manuscript for the Louisville Gazette, a paper then under the editorial management of his brother, have heard and conversed with him time and again on the various political questions of the country, of Henry Clay, his past life, and prospects then ('41 & '42) of an election in '44, and *know* what we affirmed last week, that he is a democrat and never voted for Henry Clay. More, too, we will venture to affirm that there is not a Marshall of the family of the General in Kentucky that did vote for Clay 1844!

In a Quandary.

Our neighbors of the Gazette are in a quandary—completely swamped by this new movement among their trading politicians in favor of Gen. Taylor. They hardly know how to take it—they "sugar coat" it like one of G. Benj. Smith's pills, but still the Wilmot proviso pledge sticks out—the old General's slaves and slavery predilections rub the sugar off, and then they make awful faces, more hideous, perhaps, because of their attempts to conceal them. They then shut their eyes and endeavor to swallow it, to "go it blind," but his charging squadrons at Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey and Buena Vista, dance before their excited vision, as their friend Giddings has it, like "armed ruffians and murderers," and up it comes "Cuba blood hounds" and all.—They then invoke the inventive faculties a "National Convention representing every local interest, and combining the wisdom and talent of the nation," to devise some plan by which the dose can be made less unpalatable and hint at being "reasoned with—coaxed—conciliated—delt mildly by," &c. &c. They warn their friends that they "have solemnly pledged themselves to give countenance to the election of no Presidential candidate," who is either a "SLAVEHOLDER," "a RESIDENT of a SLAVE STATE" or whose qualifications are predicated upon "military services," and intimate that although they may "probably have acted rashly—possibly their determination was formed without mature consideration"—"it will not do to totally disregard their objections, or rudely attempt to drive them from their position." In short, one cannot help smiling in reading the article in question, at the labored attempt to appear at ease, while the uncomfortable situation in which they are evidently in is apparent in every line. While they cautiously steal up and throw a wet blanket over the movement, they keep up a constant cry of disinterested admiration of the old General—though any one with the least discernment, can see that the wet blanket receives the largest share of their attention and love. All this is easily explained by the fact that the Commercial wing of the party here got the start of them, and in the event of a nomination will claim to be the EARLY friends of the General, and thus they (the Gazette wing) will have to play "second fiddle" to those in their own party they dislike worse, if it can be, than the friends of the Administration. This we say is one reason; then there is that lingering preference for Clay, or some one equally pliable, and hatred for any thing like a "military man," which their defeat by Gen. Jackson engendered. Then there is that Corwinish opposition to the war and those who have participated in it—that hatred and opposition to every thing savoring of patriotism, or upon which the least imprint of democracy can be perceived. All these things combined, with a fear that the popular current in their party in favor of Taylor may become so strong as to completely swamp their favorite, whoever he may be, whether Corwin, Clay or M'Lane, they flounder through an entire column which, take it all in all, is about the tallest attempt to hang on to two coat tails at the same time we ever saw.

The Advice and the Response.

Every one must remember the bloody advice of Mr. Senator Corwin, in his speech last winter on the war, to the Mexican nation. It was as follows:

"If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, we will welcome you with bloody hands and a hospitable grave."

Such was the advice given on the floor of the Senate of the United States to the Mexican army and nation by Mr. Senator Corwin, of Ohio—and such was the language re-echoed by thousands of approving federal whigs all over the Union! It was published in their papers—*its sentiments* and language were pointed to as models by their editors, and *for a time*, its author was (and we doubt not in all save appearance is now) the true "embodyment" of their principles and sentiments.—Now let us see how this advice has been responded to—how this "bid and comfort" has been received. In the published account of the battle of Buena Vista, we find the following:

"A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Colonel begged them to leave him, and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets."

"Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy 'suckers' fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded; and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground."

"There were, however, but few of our men found on the field wounded. They were, to use Santa Anna's significant words, in his despach, "all dead," the cowardly miscreants having killed every man whom they overtook, wounded and helpless, on the field."

Word, Wasted.

The Crawford Democrat reads the Gazette a lesson for preaching one kind of doctrine and practicing another. It is all perfectly useless, Mr. Democrat—you can't coax or shame the editors of the Gazette from vilifying and abusing *every man or measure* suspected of democracy if you should talk from now till the millinium. It has become so perfectly natural for them to preach "charity" and practice its opposite—to abuse the country, the administration and their supporters, and then when retorted upon by facts, figures and home truths, to make a poor mouth and hide their heads under the mantle of "charity," that nothing short of Father Miller's general "settlement day" will ever cause them to "acknowledge the corn."

Treaty with Prussia for the Surrender of Criminals.

The German Universal Gazette announces that a treaty has just been concluded between Prussia and the United States, for the reciprocal surrender of criminals. The States General of Hanover have ratified the treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between Hanover and the United States, whereby the vessels of the respective nations are placed upon a footing of entire reciprocity.

Another Gun Spiked.

When it was announced that the Administration had determined to make the Mexicans help pay the expenses of the war by levying a duty upon all goods imported into their country through the ports in our possession, (and we have them all) the federal presses, from the National Intelligencer down to our *neighbors of the Gazette*, set up a howl almost as loud as the one they had previously emitted at the temerity of the Administration in taking Gen. Taylor's advice, and ordering the army to the Rio Grande. They denounced him as an usurper of the powers that justly belonged to a co-ordinate branch of the government, *Congress—as trifling with the constitution*, etc. etc. As we before said, the Gazette was one of these—in its ill-natured, fault-finding, caveling manner, it remarked:

"It ill becomes us poor judges or Constitutional law, to enquire by what authority the President and Mr. Walker have framed and *enacted* this Tariff law? It used to be thought that Congress was a necessary party in the consummation of all acts of intetnational policy; but times and customs seem to have changed amazingly. Perhaps the maxim, of ancient observance, that in war "law is silent," is recognized as sound and truthful by our present enlightened rulers."

We sincerely pity our neighbor—he is in such a fog. Scarcely had the above become dry on the paper before the following from Gen. Scott's General Orders, No. 75, at Vera Cruz, appointing Brig. Gen. Worth temporarily Governor of the captured city, was received which spiked all his cannon in this battery. So effectually has it done it, that there is not even a "flash in the pan" this week concern it: But to the orders:

"He (Gen. Worth) will also establish a temporary and moderate tariff of duties, subject to the approval of the general-in-chief and Commodore Perry, commanding U. S. home squadron, on all articles imported by sea from the countries other than the United States, the proceeds of said tariff to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army, the squadron, and the indigent inhabitants of Vera Cruz.

The tariff so to be established will be continued until the instructions of the government at home shall be made known in the case."

We hope our neighbors, although "poor judges of Constitutional law," will enquire and inform us "by what authority" Gen. Scott has ordered Gen. Worth, and what right Gen. Worth has to frame and enact "this tariff law?" It may be that our neighbors will think us "inquisitive," but we really would like to have them explain how it is that a subordinate officer can assume powers over a conquered city or port which his superior is not entitled to exercise.

By the by, that idea of Congress being "a necessary party in the consummation of all acts of *international* policy," is about the best joke of the season. We never before had the least idea that it *possessed such unlimited* powers as to regulate the *laws of nations*, or as our friend has it, "international policy."—Probably, however, he meant to be understood in a Pickwickian sense. If so, he is a second "Joe Millar" and no mistake.

☞ We find the following item under the Telegraphic head of the Pittsburgh Chronicle of the 21st. The Rev. gentleman alluded to figured here and at Meadville pretty extensively about a year since as a temperance lecturer, etc. etc. He also has made some noise in the papers, first as a volunteer, then as a deserter, and now he has fell by the stiletto of the Mexicans:

"The Southern mail, which arrived this morning, brings information that Rev. W. H. T. Barnes and four others of the Pennsylvania volunteers, were murdered while on an excursion, seven miles from Vera Cruz. We have no further particulars.

The Whigs and the Presidency.

Those Whig presses that have rushed with such zeal to the available nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, find themselves somewhat embarrassed. The Democratic press, and the Democratic meetings have never failed to bear testimony to the great services and high character of the General. But the Whig presses which have put him forward without his knowledge, are already quarrelling about his "claims." The papers devoted to Clay, or Scott, or McLean, or Webster, feel uneasy at the extent of the feeling manifested for one whom they regard as a little too Rough and a little too Ready.

The Boston Courier, Mr. Webster's organ, exclaims:

"Away with this nonsense about a Nation's gratitude being due to Gen. Taylor."

At the Clay dinner in New York, on Wednesday, Mr. White, late of Indiana, concluded a speech full of eulogy to Henry Clay, and nominating him for the Presidency in these words:

"I protested against the policy of '26. I protest against it now; and while there is no man in this Union that would go farther and do more than the humble individual that addresses you for the purpose of testifying a proper regard and admiration for that distinguished man who has shed such lustre on the military character of his country in the tented field, yet I am the last, so help me God!—and whilst I breathe I shall ever be the last—to invite a man fresh from the field, to the chair of the Presidency; and to reward military achievements with the highest civil office in the gift of a free people."

Pursuing the theme, and affecting to regard Gen. Taylor, as ready to stand aside for Mr. Clay, but urging the latter "whether or not," the orator said:

"What events, gentlemen, time may bring forth, no man amongst us can predict. But if, in 1848, Henry Clay shall be living, I think I can answer for at least eight hundred Whigs assembled within the hearing of my voice, that they, as I had occasion to utter the sentiment to them one year ago on the 13th of the present month, will know us locally but Ashland, and no man but Henry Clay." (Thunders of applause.)

"Nothing could transcend," says the Express, "the enthusiasm with which every point, in this speech, was received."

Rail Road Convention at Westfield.

The proceedings of this Convention will be found in another column. We were prevented by other engagements from being present as we had intended, but we understand it was numerously attended, and that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. We have *no doubt it will have a beneficial effect*, and that the road will soon be commenced.

☞ An inquest was held on Sunday morning last on board the steamer St. Louis, on the body of a woman, a passenger who had died the night previous from the effects of liquor. A verdict was rendered accordingly. She was an emigrant from England, and was in company with her husband and family who were on their way to the far west.

Whig Victory in New York.

The Tribune thus disposes of the boasted Whig victory in New York city:

"We do most earnestly hope that no triumpal procession on account of the result of our recent charter election will be had. It would be certain to work great injury to the Whig cause. All know that our victory was given to us by political opponents not at all for the sake of our principles."

☞ An article in the Gazette in regard to Gen. Taylor and the Administration will receive due attention in our next. We have neither room nor leisure to attend to it this week.

☞ The Gazette wants to know why Judge Thompson voted against the Wilmot Proviso. If they are so very, very anxious to know, they can call on the Judge and ask him. We doubt not he will gladly impart to them all the information they desire, either on that topic or any other. By the by, the Judge has formed a connection with C. Graham Esq. in the practice of the law, and will be happy to transact any business in the line of his profession, either for them or their political friends.

☞ Gen. Sam Medary, editor of the Ohio Statesman, has been appointed Post Master at Columbus, Ohio, vice his brother Jacob Medary, deceased.

☞ Vaughn's Great American Remedy is driving every other nostrum from the knowledge of mankind from all we hear of this Vegetable Mixture it is wonderful, miraculous and singular agent. Not a disease exists which is not cured—whole volumes of testimony are before cures of every complaint which has a name is certified to; and the prevailing opinion is that "faith worketh all things," or that Vaughn's medicine has been invested with an ingedient or some hitherto unknown property. The most extravagant tales are told by people who call upon his agent in this place to give testimony of cures. Go and get a pamphlet. See advertisement.

MARRIED.—On the 7th inst. in Amity, by the Rev. M. Himebaugh, Mr. Joseph W. Haskins, merchant, of Wattsburg, and Miss Adaline A., daughter of Wm. Sanborne, Esq.

DIED.—On the 16th inst. of Dropsey on the Heart, Orrin Janes, son of Oliver Janes, of North East, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. Mr. George Sanborn, of Venango, aged 73 years.

On the 19th inst. Mr. Martin Hays, of Greene, aged 71 years.

On the 13th inst. Edmund, son of Clark and Mary A. McSparren, of this city, aged about 2 years.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S. Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie.
Ap it 21, 1847. 49

O. L. ELLIOTT, SURGEON DENTIST,
Has p rmanently located in Erie. Office at his residence on the corner of Seventh and Peach Streets. 49

L. N. HULBERT & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.
No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.
E. N. HULBERT, D. PRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y 49

A Card to the Ladies.
MRS. WARD respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity that she has just returned from Philadelphia with the SPRING FASHIONS OF MILLINERY.—Also, a very beautiful assortment of Bonne s, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French Artificial Flowers, all of which she will be pleased to show her customers and friends at her residence on Sixth Street, a few doors East of Messrs. Goodwin & Vincent's Store.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

WESTERN HOTEL,
JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eight n Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.
No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

PENNSYLVANIA BOARDING HOUSE.
THE subscriber has leased the house formerly known as the Hibernian Hotel, on French street, a few doors North of Fourth, for the purpose of keeping a Boarding House. Boarders will be received by the day, week, month and year on the most reasonable terms, and he hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to receive a share of the public patronage.
N. B.—Produce of all kinds, constantly kept on hand, and for sale cheap.
SAMUEL BRADSHAW.
Erie, April 21, 1847. 3:49

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.
THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.
Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eighth street landing, Glazier's Basin.
P. P. GLAZIER,
Erie, April 21, 1847. 3m49 M. M. SPALDING.

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.
Rail Road!
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.
Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.
SILKS—Striped Poil de Soie.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy wat'd & striped black & blue blk
White, wa ered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.
French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.
French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord. Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.
☞ Mind the name and number.
MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Messrs. J. KIDD & Co.
Gents, Please send me by Express, 12 dozen Boxes "M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS." They are selling good here, and suit generally.
Yours, &c. E. P. STEDMAN.
Mayville, Chaut. Co. N. Y., Dec. 29, 1846.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 69 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take no other.

☞ More evidence of increasing demand for
DR. M'LANE'S
LIVER PILLS.
ERIE, Feb. 16th, 1847.
Messrs. Kidd & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gents.—Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which please place at our credit, and forward us some of your "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," we are entirely out. Respectfully yours, &c.
CARTER & BROTHER.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 69, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will be particular, and enquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills," and take no other.

To all whom it may Concern.
DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!
Messrs. J. Kidd, & Co.
This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years, with the following pains at periods more or less:—Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head, and above the right eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, and almost constantly confined to her bed. Since August she has used three boxes of "*M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and I have now to state, that by the use of these Pills, she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the Providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAMES STEWART.
Richmond, Jefferson Co. Ohio.

STILL MORE.
Mr. J. KIDD.
Dear Sir:—I call to inform you of the virtues of "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," in the cure of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second. Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I get money I will buy them by the dozen, to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 69 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

FROM THE STATE OF N W YORK.
DR. M'LANE'S
VERMIFUGE
Messrs. J Kidd & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.
In the month of June last, we received 6 doz. of "M'Lane's Amonia Worm Specific," all of which we have sold, and now wish a further supply as heretofore. We frequently receive packages from New York by express, and presume there would be no difficulty in forwarding by this route to us at Rochester from Pittsburgh.
Yours truly, POST & WILLIS.
Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1847.
Prepared for the proprietor and sold Wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 69, Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*," and take no other.

Still from Kentucky.
DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Paris, Ky., March 3, 1847.
Messrs. J. Kidd, & Co.
Gents—In the month of July last, Mr. F. Mercyweather, of Cincinnati, appointed me Agent for this place, for selling Dr. M'Lane's highly approved medicines, and the motive that prompts me, an entire stranger, to write this letter to your house, is to inform you, that the inhabi ants of this town and county, generally, have given the *Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane a fair trial in their families*, and pronounce it to be *without an exception*, the very *best Worm Medicine* ever offered to those afflicted with worms.
The high estimation in which the Vermifuge is held in this community has induced me to purchase it in future from you, or your Agent, and you will oblige me greatly by writing, per return mail, your cash price for the Vermifuge by the gross. Very respectfully yours,
J. G. SNYDER.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 69 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPINION OF THE PEOPLE.
We give below a specimen of the many certificates handed us every day and which we presume is sufficient to convince any person of the superiority of *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge*, over all other *so called Vermifuges.*

This is to certify, that with Dr. M'Lane Specific, a child of mine, 2 years old, passed 86 large worms, besides a large quantity of small ones to produce this discharge, it only required two teaspoonsful. The balance of the vial I gave to another child 8 years old, which caused a discharge of 26 large, besides a quantity of small worms.
WILLIAM MCLELLAND.
N. Fayette tp. Allegheny co. Pa. Jan. 20, 1847.
Prepared for the Proprietor and sold Wholesale and Retail by J. KIDD & Co.
No. 69 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*, and take nothing else.
AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellot, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.
Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.
April 24, 1847. 49

REMOVAL.
G. SEIGEL has removed his Grocery and Oil Store to the corner of French and Fifth sts. in the store lately occupied by C. Schwingle, opposite the Banner Hotel.
Erie, Jan. 22, 1847. 26

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.
JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.
Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3:45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE, and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITH'S & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.
Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.
A CARD.—MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER, Proprietors of the Erie Woolen Factory, takes this method of returning their thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage extended to their Factory since its erection and hope to merit and obtain an increase of patronage by the great inducements they this season offer to all who have Wool to exchange for Cloths, Cassimere, Sutinets, Tweeds, &c. They will also manufacture Wool on the shares or for pay, to suit customers.
Erie, May 16, 1846. a5

LUMBER WAGON.
ONE new and one second hand Lumber two horse Wagons, for sale at a great bargain by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

IT IS WRITTEN
IN THE BOOK OF NATURE AND OF COMMON SENSE, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to such persons climate.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills
of the North American College of Health, are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign nauns, however well they may be compounded, and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is truly
Subject to but one Disease,
viz: corrupt humors, and that one medicine cures this disease on
Natural Principles
by RENEWING AND PURIFYING THE BODY; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
When we wish to restore a sapling or shrub to fertility we do not water the leaves, but the roots; for like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must eliminate impurity.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills
will be found one of the best, if not THE VERY BEST MEDICINES IN THE WORLD FOR ELIMINATING IMPURITY
Grand Purifying Principle,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day
Give Ease and Pleasure,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body. Few medicines ever claimed so much, or proved so the method of restoring Indian Vegetable Pills.—Their fame has gone before them in every direction, and from the moment its agency is established in a new section of country, the demand for them, constantly and increasing. Indeed the result of the dallas out best calculations, and we find it difficult, with seven of the best teams in the country constantly employed to keep every agent fully supplied. The opinions of these men may be worth nothing they come to us in the shape of their own letters and were totally unasked:
Extract of a letter from Hernando, Miss.
"Dr. D. W. Wright.—Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and are justly very popular. I can sell from 20 to 40 boxes annually if I could be supplied.
"WM. HENRY JOHNSON, Agent."
It ought to be here remarked that this medicine has but recently been introduced into Mississippi.
Extract of a letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.
"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some few unprincipled farmaceutics to put them down.
"S. WINCHESTER & SON."
From New Market, Va.
"I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family, and found them to be the best medicine I ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place. JAMES M'LURE, P. M."
From Greensboro, Indiana.
"Some time since, thy agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to sell. They were soon all gone and more wanting. There is much call for them. In here the pills are very good. SETH HEASHAW."
From Amanda, Ohio.
"Apprehending that I shall be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before our agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity in some way or other.
"The Pills are doing first admirably well, in spite of the opposition of some would be doctors, who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply, I shall be able to sell many of them. Yours,
"JOHN P. SANDERMAN."
From Sea View, Virginia.
"I have nearly got through with the pills you left and sent me, and think could, in a short time, sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell, as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your Pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us for some time. *In fact I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and di approve of.* Some of the Physicians don't

GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and onamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings, gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, desert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, forcers, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers razors, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, sugar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumermy, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for "*ready pay*," from twenty five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State *an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.*

Oct. 10, 1846.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH will be paid for 10,000 bushels wheat; 10,000 do Corn, 10,000 do Barley, and 5000 barrels Flour, if delivered soon.

H. CADWELL.

Erie, Oct. 10, 1846. 21

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE are now receiving our Winter stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYEWOODS and Miscellaneous articles, and very respectfully invite the attention of our customers and the public to the quality of our goods, and the prices at which they are offered.

Physicians will find among our stock many of the new Chemicals and choice preparations of the Materia Medica. Our Medicines are *fresh*, and believed to be pure, and will be warranted for what they are sold.

Farmers and others wanting Paints and Oils, will find our stock complete, and we would request all who want pure Paints and Oil cheap, to ascertain the quality and price of our articles before purchasing elsewhere.

Clothiers can be furnished with most of the articles used in their line, at reasonable rates.

Our stock of the *Popular Medicines* of the day, and of Perfumery and Fancy and Miscellaneous articles, is very large, and we would say to all, customers and strangers, that we shall be happy to see you, show your our goods, give you our prices, and fill your orders.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846.—28 No. 5, Reed House,

THE LAST,

AND largest Stock of every variety of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Dry Goods, and Groceries, ever imported to this market, just received, and which shall be sold at prices far below any ever before offered in this market.

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, November 21, 1846. 27

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifthstreets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1016. C. M. TIBBALS.

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily N selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any *thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions*, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

NEW FIRM.

NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES ! !

JOHN ZIMMERLY & A. H. HITCHCOCK, late of the firm of Hitchcock, Zimmerly & Co. have again associated themselves in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, on State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, in the room lately occupied by Wm. Rindernecht, under the style of J. ZIMMERLY & Co. where will be found a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Wet and Dry West India Goods comprising every article usually kept or called for in a Grocery store. Among stock may be found:—

Coffee of every price and quality.
Old and Young Hyson Teas;
Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Brown, Lump and Loaf Sugar.
Chocolate, castile and rosin soap, raising, figs.
Tobacco of every quality, cigars, shelf Groceries of all kinds, together with Iron, nails, window glass, etc. etc.

J. Z. & Co. tender their thanks for the very general patronage extended to them for the past six years, and hope they may by their endeavors to please, receive a continuance of favors in the shape of old as well as new customers. They are prepared to purchase grain of all kinds, butter, eggs, dried apples and peaches, Flax, Timothy and Clover seed, for which CASH will be paid at their counter.

Erie, April 25, 1846. 49

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 7, Reed House.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which will not be surpassed by any stock in this city as to quality and quantity. And as to price, we are sure they are as cheap as any resonable person could wish to have them; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any establishment in this city, or any other place west of New York, for ready pay. Please call and examine quality and prices for yourselves. Particulars next week.

S. JACKSON & CO.

Nov 14, 1846. 20

WANTED—

5000 Bushels Corn,
5000 do Oats,
2000 do Barley,
2000 do Wheat,
1000 bbls. Flour,
100 bushels clover seed,
100 do Timothy seed, for which a liberal price will be paid, at the store of

H. CADWELL.

Erie, January 30, 1846. 36

TANNERS ARTICLES.

TANNER'S OIL by the bbl. and at retail; Refined Lampblack, Scrub, Scouring and Paste Brushes, for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec. 5, 1846.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR THE HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive powers and restoring the appetite—as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilitious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful minvral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received *from a number of persons of high respectability who have* used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the *least doubt* but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by *experience*, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble effort to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13th, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression: my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak, being a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well: I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Having used your Sarsaparilla in my family, and witnessed its beneficial effects on one of my children, I feel it to be a duty I owe the community to make the case public. About two years ago my little son was attacked with Scrofula or King's Evil, which broke out in eight or nine places round the neck and jaw, which baffled his doctors, rendering him entirely blind. During the first year from the time he was taken, it was attended by several physicians, but continued to get worse until I despaired of his ever getting well. Having seen your Sarsaparilla advertised with certificates of its cures, I concluded to give it a trial, and accordingly sent to Cincinnati and procured a few bottles, and now, after using only three bottles I have the gratification of saying he is well. The sores are entirely healed, and his sight nearly as good as ever it was; and I have no hesitation in saying that he was entirely cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Yours truly,

E BASSETT.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by J. H. Burton & Co., Erie and Meadville; S. Hutchins & Co., Waterford; L. Wilcox, jr. Pitteburg; A. Reynolds, Buffalo; Henderson & Punderson, Cleveland; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to *remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has* been and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Oct. 16, 1846.

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business, in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

An large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beeds, neck laces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 3, 1846. 1

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

STILL LATER.

JUST received, per last arrival, at the brick corner opposite the Eagle Hotel, a further assortment of French, cashmero and Brocha Shawls, that are rich and cheap. Also a few more of these silk warp Alapacas, plaid mourning Ginghams, Castilian Robes, black silk fringed Cashmere, and heavy Satin Shawls, together with a full assortment of silk, assorted fringes.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

2000 lbs White Lead, pure,
300 Red Led,
200 Litharage,
50 Sugar Lead,
1600 Spanish Whiting,
500 Venition Red,
500 French Yellow;
100 French Green,
18 cases Chrome yellow and green,
5 do American Vermillion,
2 bbls refined Lampblack,
1?0 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
200 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish,
200 Paint Brushes, from No 4 to 000000,
60 boxes window glass,
200 lbs of putty.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles are invited to give us a call. Every article is warranted good, and as to prices they shall be as low as any reasonable or honest man will ask.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, Nov. 28, 1846. No 6, Reed House

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

C. SEIGEL has again opened his store in this city, at the corner of French and Fifth streets, for the purpose of selling LINSEED OIL of his own manufacture, cheaper by 10 per cent. than it was ever offered here before; warranted to be a first rate article.

He also keeps constantly on hand Turpentine White Lead, dry or in oil, by the keg or pound; Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, American Vermillion, Rose Pink, Litharge, in short, every description of Paints, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, such as Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Nuts, Raisins, &c. which are of the best quality. All persons wishing to buy Oil, or good and cheap groceries will do well to call at the corner of French and Fourth streets at the Oil and Grocery Store of C. Seigel and and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he can assure them that he will make it for their interest to do so. Give him a call.

Erie, June 6, 1846. 1y2

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, *and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, *hospitals, &c.*

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York *and the western States.*

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam, and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored. and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

Sir.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y., dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞ Further Evidence. ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine, and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE Cases our customers complain of receiving great *benefit* from its use."

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

"SUGAR COATED" PILLS.

BEWARE! CAUTION!

THE increasing popularity of Dr. G. BENJ. SMITH'S IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, has induced a number of persons to make something they call PILLS and coat them with sugar, in order to sell them for the genuine, while they do not possess a particle of the goodness, nor even assimilate in appearance to the original, Dr. *Smith's Pills. In short, they* are an intended FRAUD upon the community. A minister who at first had an interest in an imitation Sugar Coated Pill, manufactured in N. Y. has given them up, as he says on account of the miserable duties the rest parties concerned in manufacturing them. That party is now industriously circulating reports calculated to injure Dr. Smith and to effect the reputation of his valuable pills; but rather than notice them in public, Dr. Smith is about to institute legal proceedings against them for *their slanders, as he had another case against a similar* party, in which he recovered heavy damages. These miserable imitators have to resort to the most abominable means to palm off their counterfeit pill: as the public know that Dr. Smith's are the original and genuine. Several instances have come to public notice in which life has been endangered by the use of the counterfeits. It is *Dr. Smith's* Pills that are doing so much good in the country—as the following show.

MORE MINISTERS

Use and recommend Dr. Smith's Pills than all others.

This is to certify that I have used the Sugar Coated Pills manufactured by G Benjamin Smith, of New York, for some time, and believe them to be a good medicine; and also, from inquiry in that city, I am persuaded that he is the original inventor, and therefore is entitled to the benefits of the invention. S. WILLIAMS,

Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

From the Blue Hen's Chicken. (Del.)

We call the attention of our readers to the certificate of Rev. S. Williams Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, in relat on to Dr. Smith's Pills. We can ourselves bear testimony to the excellence of these Pills, one of us having used them and experienced great relief from them

The "IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," (Sugar *Coated,) are constantly doing much in the whole county,* and are highly esteemed, if one half is true that people write and say about them. They are so easy in their operation that all like them. The editor of the Northern State Journal, (one of the largest and best papers in the State of N. Y.) writes as follows:

Watertown, May 31, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith—Dear Sir: I was laid up with a bad cold some time since my return from N. Y., and during my illness I made trial of your pills, and I must say it found them excellent. They were the best medicine for the purposes they are intended, that I have seen. I seldom take pills but I found yours entirely free from the objections to which other pills are liable. I hope they will continue to be a source of profit to you, as I doubt not they will be a means of relief to the afflicted on a large scale.

Yours truly, J. GREEN.

Tonawanda, Pa., Sept. 18, 1846.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith—Dear Sir: Your agent left with me a lot of your Sugar Coated Pills, and I have but a few boxes left. Every box I have sold has given entire satisfaction. I have taken them myself and consider them the best pills I have ever used, and I am not afraid to recommend them to the public. I wish a further supply at once.

Yours respectfully, JACOB KIBLER, P. M.

Huntington, Ind., June 21, 1846.

Dr. Smith—Dear Sir: I am most out of your "Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and find them selling so fast that I think you had better send me two gross immediately. They give such general satisfaction that the people come at least twenty miles for them, and as it is generally known that I am agent for them, I would be sorry to get out. Yours respectfully,

SAM'L MOORE & Co.

BEWARE!!!

If G. BENJ. SMITH, be just WRITTEN with a PEN on *the BOTTOM of the box*, all "Sugar Coated" Pills are COUNTERFEIT.

Principal Office 179 Greenwich Street, large brick block N. Y. Price 25 cents a box.

Dealers furnished at the N. Y. College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by Carter and Brother, and J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, A. J. Farrah & Co. Fairview, L. S. Jones & Co, Girard, James Leach, Lockport, J. W. McClure, jr. Elk Creek, Parson Clark, Albion, Lick, Washington, Marvin & Judson, Waterford, C. W. Burton & Co. Meadville, J. H. Haynes, North East, Norton & Haskins, Wattsburg, A. Tourtellott, Union, D. M'intosh Columbus.

Dec. 25, 1845. 6m43

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

THE good people of Erie and vicinity required to be reminded that the tract of land which affords the protection of this harbor, which was formerly connected with the main land, was *then* "the Peninsula," but now that a channel has produced a separation, it has become an "Island" and is very improperly call a "Peninsula."—Among other misnomers, a cooking stove is offered for sale in this market under the pretension of "Yankee Notion," which is no more like the genuine "Yankee Notion" than an Island is like a Peninsula. The *Genuine Store* has an extra flue by which the smoke and heat are taken away *from* the oven, or applied *to it* at the pleasure of the Cook, while the counterfeit or spurious kinds, whether they are represented to be "Yankee Notions" or "Genesee Farmers," have no means of diverting the heat from the oven, which renders them very unnecessarily and unpromptably hot and subjects those who are within their influence to headaches and vapor baths which are very liable to *produce a consumption of the lungs as well as of fuel.*—We have the *exclusive right* to make and sell the *Genuine* "*Yankee Notion*," *Store* in the County of Erie, Pa., with "Spaulding's Patent elevated Oven," and a curiously contrived damper, to which we invite the attention of the Public. On the top of the oven are two holes of which afford two advantages—that of cooking in two extra vessels and that of cleaning the soot from it without the labor and dirt which are occasioned by "taking down the stove."—Those who desire to see them in operation can call on the following persons in this borough, and enquire how *they* like them: Charles Lynch. H. Cathcart, William A Galbraith, Jr. Ayres, John Hearn, M. Conwright, or any one else who has one. They are heavy and durable and we will warrant them to suit if properly used. Remember another persons have the *genuine article* for sale, but

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 26, 1846. 18

HARDWARE.

FROM past experience we have been led to believe that dealing a little in the Hardware line has given our customers that satisfaction that we are out again with a large addition to our former stock; and are bound to sell as cheap as the cheapest. In our stock can be found Mill, Cross-cut, Hand and Compass Saws; Hand and Chopping Axes; Trace Chains; Brass and Iron Candle Sticks and fixings; Shovel and Tongs; Spades; Shovels and M. Forks; Coffee Mills, Hammers; all kinds of House and Door Trimmings; Curry Combs; Knives and Forks, Shoe Thread and Shoe Makers fixins; Percussion Caps; Ropes, Pocket Knives, &c.

Also all sizes of Iron and Steel, eastern and western Nails; Anvils, Vices and Hammers; together with a little of most every thing usually called for in the Hard ware line; for further particulars enquire at the brick corner, opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 17, 1846. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—Who wants a Shawl of any price or pattern? Call at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings, Bed Tick, Cotton Flannel, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batting, Waddings, etc. etc.

P. ARBUCKLE,

Nov. 14, 1846. No. 3, Perry Block.

PAINTS AND OILS.

2400 lbs. White Lead, dry and in oil,
300 " Red Lead,
200 " Litharge,
300 " Best. Rochelle Ochre,
600 " Eng. Ven. Red
Eddy's refined Lampblack, Linseed Oil, raw and boiled, Copal and Shellack Varnish, Indian Red, etc. etc.

150 lbs. Paris Green.
74 " Sugar Lead,
2000 " Swan Whiting
73 " Gum Copal,
100 galls. Turpentine,
60 lbs. Chrome green and yellow,

J. H. BURTON & Co.
No. 5, Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846.—28

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1846.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his old customers (and as many new *ones as possible*) with Hats of the Spring style as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine quality and prices for yourselves.

R. S. HUNTER.
Practical Hatter.

Erie March 28, 1846. tf45

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

HATTERS MATERIALS.—75 lbs. Extract Logwood, Sanford's best, Gum Shellact Verdigris, Oil Vitriol, etc. for sale by

Nov. 28, 1846.—28 J. H. BURTON & Co.

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, horehound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozenges; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

Aug. 1, 1846. 11

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.

A SPLENDID article for sale at No. 2, American Block. MATHIAS MAYER.

July 4th 1846. 7

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their fall stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete—varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, *without extra charge. Putty always on hand.*

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS.

D. SPAFFORD respectfully informs Homœpathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has just received direct from New York, a good assortment of Homœopathic Medicines in tinctures, bilutions and triturations, also, pocket cases of medicines; physician's and family medicine chests, refined sugar of milk, pure globules, etc., as well as books; pamphlets and standard works on the system.

Erie, May 23, 1846. 1

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just received a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety and quality which will be sold very low. I. ROSENSWEIG & Co.

Oct. 24, 1846.—23. No. 1, *Fleming Block.*

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 18, 1846. 48

FLOUR AND SALT—Always on hand, at the lowest prices and of the best quality, by

Aug. 1846. B. TOMLINSON & Co.

VIENA, Carolina, Orleans and Scotch Plaids also Linseys, and Worsted Goods of all kinds for sale very low at CADWELL'S.

MUSTARD SEED.—A superior quality of Yellow Mustard seed for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 23, 1847. 39

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER of every variety at WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

Oct. 17, 1846. 22

1846.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Himrod & Co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George Hall & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto " C. W.
Wm. D. King, St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 14, 1846 43

BANNER HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

THIS HOUSE, situated upon the corner of French and Fifth sts, recently known as the FARMER'S HOTEL, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years and refitted in a style not surpassed by any public house in the city

Its location near the Diamond, is the most central and convenient for all business purposes, and has connection with the different lines of stages running to and